

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 1090.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

NAVAL SCHOOLING.

Now that we may have a post-graduate school for officers—at Newport, so as to be near Boston—it must strike many who hold Naval commissions that we may, perhaps, become just a little learned for our conditions afloat. It must occur to them that our Service is very far from perfection in directions apart from the void the school is to fill, and even independent of the wrongs done us by economical Congressmen.

Admitting that we need the Boston school, to avoid an appearance of argument, the question is briefly this: Do we utilize the gifts we now possess to even a reasonable extent—aye! to a proper extent; such that we can claim our ships (independent of ordnance failings, for which we are not to blame,) compare favorably, ton for ton, with those of foreign nations? Is there not room for reform in the amount of schooling the Navy gets—the Navy as a whole, ships, officers and men?

The source from which Service education—sea study and exercise—emanates is usually the brain of a member of the Rear Admiral's personal staff. He is generally a young man of no end of good qualities, among which the lingual and social strongly predominate. This young man makes out the "routine" for his chief's squadron. It may be good, but this is unlikely, even remembering that tastes differ. Its chief merit, with its unquestionably capable author, is that it differs totally from the practice of every other squadron flying the flag.

Would it not be a desirable reform to have the routine of professional exercises determined by a Board in Washington, and be ordered for all alike by the Secretary? A part of the young man's occupation will be gone, but he will be the only sufferer. This Board in Washington will be composed of wise men who will not accept advice, but one may say what would be suggested, being a member.

We need so much that a volume might be written and the JOURNAL refuse to print. In the first place—a little thing, but very important—the Service should be released from the incubus of trickery in exercises. (The technical term is "gill-guy.") I have seen an 8 inch rifle transferred from side to side, fired twice, in 28 seconds. There was no gunnery in it. It was simply trickery, with a little danger to the gun servants in the joyous rush of silly sailors. The regrettable feature was that no one was placed under arrest for countenancing such a ridiculous scene. Who has not seen top-sails reefed, sheets run home, yards sent down, sails bent and unbent, in a manner that shamed even the brazen-faced captain of the fore-top; while perhaps astern rode an English or German frigate, after four hours' work to our one, with every sea rope bent, watching with unconcealed sneers the silly attempts at Yankee smartness.

We select a calm day at the bitter end of the quarter for target practice, because "no opportunity" has presented before, and finish up in an hour what should take a day or two. We place the target close aboard, that a good report for accuracy may result, and no time be lost in picking it up, and it generally is picked up. Is it not pitiful, with a small arm having a range of nearly two miles, to see men firing at a plank trailing astern, or worse, slung to the studding sail boom end?

How many of our ships have regular crews for their machine guns? How many have fired their machine guns at a target, the ship going full speed? How many of our officers have had practical experience in quickly getting the range with field artillery—a most important point totally neglected in our naval education? The crews of our naval howitzers can dismount admirably on the port quarter-deck, where they cannot interfere with the promenade of anyone of consequence, but

does it not provoke a smile at inspection to see these navigator division worthies "prepare to dismount" and then crouch down—the flag officer in full dress complacently looking on all the while?

Preparing for sea, how many of us have been painfully struck with the misapprehension which the commander labors under as to the object of his boats, allowing them almost invariably to be used for storage purposes; not merely the port launch but all others, save perhaps one. A Cunarder would not have it so. Some of us know of cases of collision, where if the Lord had not stepped in with smooth water no end of good men would have drowned. No one else did anything, and with hundreds of souls on board one boat was ready to lower. Executives and watch officers will do as they are permitted to do. Commanders alone have this criminal neglect to answer for. Here is schooling greatly needed.

Our torpedo work at sea—could a greater farce exist?

How many commanders know the full speed elements of their helms—and how many have practised with the ram diagrams? And wise men claim the ram will decide the tactics of future naval battles.

No, we surely need a sea post graduate course, as well as the one at Newport near Boston. We must work more than we do now on board ship or we are left in the race. Dropping a little of the "serve vent and sponge" and the marching round the gangways (with the men getting up their target practice at chance spit-towns en route) we should imitate our English cousins thus:

Select rough water for target work, and never fire with the ship motionless.

Send officers and men on shore to use their small arms and field guns and to camp out.

Use torpedoes and machine guns as they will be used in action—at full speed. (And for this we must be allowed material for suitable targets.) Improvise torpedo defences and even surprise people at inspection time by rigging them at night.

Supply our ships with enough wire for an occasional exercise at finding and cutting the conductors of an exercise stationary mine.

In Seamanship.—Do all evolutions with sea gear bent, and for this we should be given more men—but if they are not forthcoming take time and work as if at sea.

Carry out anchors; send the mainyard alongside the Admiral; teach the men to build a life raft, and put barrels of beef and pork on board of it, and not pounds, as we see done to pass an inspection.

Finally, I would have a school taught on board ship—imitating our German cousins this time—where all must learn to read and write, and where, in gunnery, a step or two beyond Brandt is taken.

And all this should be ordered from Washington, the manner of doing these things specified, with the hours of professional work each day. Reports should be made on printed forms, where time does not hold the first place.

Officers now make a little indecent haste to catch the 10.30 boat, after twenty minutes of "serve vent and sponge," but I am certain they will gladly remain on board to do sensible work.

After this plan has been in operation awhile, send a crack ship abroad to all stations, carrying a board of inspection. There is nothing more harmful than the cramming the last few months for the "final." The Secretary has made many reforms, notably in the drinking and ladies-on-board abominations we suffered under so long. Can he not be induced to inquire whether such ships as we have are as effective as other people's ships? I do not believe the Navy thinks they are.

I expect to hear of the bird which fouls its nest, but our nest is already foul, and we only can clean it. I believe that, in spite of American "dash," upon which

so much is made to depend—like American "ingenuity" in gun making—in the event of a maritime war we would be thrashed, for lack of practical naval sea education rather than for lack of schools ashore. I believe in the latter, mind you—the Newport school will be a good thing—but it will not be nearly so good a thing as more work afloat.

X.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. A. L. Morton, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Governor's Island, early in the week, from a brief absence.

CAPTAIN G. A. Goodale, 23d Infantry, rejoined at Fort Mackinac, Mich., early in the week, from a brief absence.

CHIEF Engineer Jackson McElmell, U. S. N., registered at the Coleman House, New York, this week.

CAPTAIN J. F. Weston, of the Subistence Department, has transferred his duties at Boston to Major A. G. Robinson, of the Quartermaster's Department, and started forthwith for Arizona.

MAJOR Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, has been the recipient of numerous congratulations from his friends at Governor's Island and elsewhere on his recent staff appointment.

SURGEON J. C. Baily, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Monroe, Va., and Surgeon Chas. Page, after bidding adieu to his many friends at Old Point, has gone to Fort Leavenworth to assume the duties of Medical Director of the Department of the Missouri.

LIEUT. Lea Febiger, 23d U. S. Infantry, a son of General Febiger, of the Pay Department, has been appointed Post Adjutant at Fort Brady, Michigan.

A MILITARY tournament was the great attraction in London last week. The double ride of the First Life Guards afforded a show of trained horsemen and schooled horses such as could hardly be matched, and the Third Hussars gave a specimen of what horse and rider can do when they understand each other.

CAPTAIN Byron Wilson and Pay Inspector Geo. Cochran, U. S. N., were guests at the Brunswick House, New York, early in the week.

LIEUT. Arthur Murray, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Murray, of West Point, are spending vacation with relatives at Old Point Comfort.

LIEUTS. Josiah Chance and Thomas Ridgway, U. S. A., were due in Liverpool the latter part of this week on the steamer Republic.

COLONEL J. P. Martin, U. S. A., received a hearty welcome this week at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and entered upon the duties of Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri. The Leavenworth Times, referring to his advent, says: "Colonel Martin is known to be a strict disciplinarian and one of the best executive officers of his department, and has the experience that so eminently qualifies him for his position of adjutant-general of the largest military department."

CAPTAIN John T. Furey, of the Quartermaster's Department, after a tour of a few months at Santa Fe, will take charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at Chicago in a few days. While on his way to Chicago he will pay a brief visit to old friends at Omaha, and while there will be the guest of Colonel Stanton, of the Pay Department.

CAPTAIN J. H. Calef, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Calef, of Fort Monroe, Virginia, are visiting friends in Boston, Massachusetts.

MAJOR W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A., is acting as Adjutant-General for General Pope during the absence of General Kelton, on leave.

PAYMASTER Frank Bridgman, U. S. A., who was retired on Thursday, July 10, under the Sixty-four Years' Act, will visit Europe the coming autumn. Major Bridgman entered the Pay Department in 1861 as an additional Paymaster and has a meritorious record.

GEN. C. C. Angur, U. S. A., was the recipient of many attentions on the occasion of his sixty-third birthday, Thursday, July 10.

MAJOR W. F. Randolph, U. S. A., visited the State camp at Peekskill this week to arrange matters as to the location of his light battery soon to arrive there.

LIEUT. R. H. Townley, U. S. Navy, is on a visit to San Francisco.

LIEUT. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has returned to Prescott, Arizona, from a survey of the boundaries of the White Mountain, Indian Reservation.

The *Hobe-Chronicle*, referring to the recent arrival at San Carlos of three young Chiricahua Indians, graduates of the school at Carlisle Barracks, says: They are dressed in the very latest style of Eastern clothes, wear high collars, derby hats, and carry canes. That the training they have received has civilized them, and that their reasoning powers have been fully developed, is evidenced by the fact that they declined that their names be placed on the Government payroll and to draw their salaries without doing any work.

Post Leavenworth is a little dull at present, most of the officers on duty at the School of Application being away on leave.

Captain T. M. K. Smith, 23d U. S. Infantry, of the Fort Porter garrison, was married on June 18 to Miss Kate A. Kelly, daughter of the late Captain William Kelly, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Senator Logan, in the Senate on Saturday last, made an exhaustive statement of his connection, and that of Major Tucker and Captain Lawton, of the Army, with the location some years back of claims at Nutria Springs and lands adjacent in New Mexico. In closing, the Senator said:

When Major Tucker and his associates were attacked through the newspapers and charged with interfering with the rights of the Indians and doing a great wrong, I defended them in a letter through the public press and otherwise as having violated no law, and as having committed no fraud on the Indians or any one else. In that defense I asked the question: "If a soldier, or Captain Lawton could not locate a homestead (or pre-emption, or whatever the location was), within the distance he had as an Indian reservation, to tell me how many miles a soldier would have to go away from a reservation in order to comply with the law?"

This I did in their behalf. I now stand by what I did then. If this be a crime or a fraud my enemies can make the most of it.

These men are all three honorable men. Captain Lawton was a gallant soldier from Indiana. Served all through the war with great credit to himself and honor to his country.

Major Tucker is my son-in-law. He is a gentleman, and a man who would not wrong any one. I presume that the wrong in me is that Major Tucker is a part of my family; and although his innocent of any wrong in the premises, a baseless excuse was made to assail me through him. If his object was to draw me into his defense, they have succeeded, and when any one thinks I have not manhood enough to defend openly my relative or friend when wrongfully assailed, he mistakes me.

This, sir, is a full answer to this false, unprovoked and malicious slander, which I place on record where all may have access to it at their desire.

Rev. J. G. Law, whose diary appears in the Southern Historical Papers, under date of July 20, 1862, says: "This morning we had a grand review of Cheatham's division. Gen. Polk and Gov. Harris were on the field. The troops presented an imposing sight as the several brigades passed in review with banners floating to the breeze and bayonets gleaming brightly in the morning sunbeams. There were five brigades on the field. One of our country captains forgot 'Hardee's Tactics' at company inspection, and, growing desperate, shouted, 'Prepare to open ranks—widen out, split,' and the boys split, widened out, and the ranks opened. But there was some side-splitting on that occasion, to the great discomfiture of the gallant captain, who remembered the command, 'Order in ranks.'"

From private letters recently received by the editor of the *JOURNAL* from Gen. Sherman, we learn that the General finds abundant occupation for his time in St. Louis. Everybody, he says, "supposes that because retired I have nothing to do, and in the kindness of their hearts they invite me here, there, everywhere, to make little speeches, etc. Were I to accept one in ten I would have to shut up home, abandon family and friends, and, like a Methodist preacher, take to the road. Again I have been offered \$10,000 for the use of my name as an editor, etc., etc., all meant in kindness and compliment. But I am resolved to remain simply as I left the Army, and to devote the few years left me to make partial provision for my family, so that my children will not be forced, like too many of the sons and daughters of our distinguished officers—military and civil—to beg for employment of the Government. I have made one trip to S.W. Missouri, Carthage, Toplin, and Kansas City, all filled with old soldiers who have transformed it into a paradise of comfort and contentment. Although you rarely hear of Jasper or Vernon counties of Missouri, I doubt if the romantic regions of the Hudson can exhibit as large a population of contented, satisfied people. Kansas City has already a population of a hundred thousand, busy, active, prosperous, and in their opinion New York, Chicago and San Francisco had better look out lest they become as the ancient Carthage, Venice and Genoa to the modern London. Next month (July) I will go with one of my daughters, Rachel, to Minnetonka to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army, and the annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee."

Gen. Grant, who contributed \$500 to the fund to establish a home for disabled Confederate soldiers, also addressed the letter which follows, to the managers of the Fair given in aid of the Home fund at Richmond in May:

New York, May 7, 1884.

My dear Sir, Chairman, etc.:

I am in receipt of the formal invitation to be present at the opening of the Fair for the home of disabled Confederate soldiers on the 14th of this month, and your kind letter so accompanying it.

It was possible for me to do so I would accept this invitation, but, as you may know, I am still on crutches—not from injuries received in conflict with those in whose behalf the Fair is given—but cannot hope to be in good travelling condition for some months yet.

I hope your Fair may prove a success, and that the object contemplated may receive support which will give to all the brave men who need it a home and a rest from care.

The men who faced each other in deadly conflict can well afford to be the best of friends now, and only strive for rivalry in seeing which can be the best citizens of the grandest country on earth.

Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

The President on Tuesday, appointed J. M. B. Taylor and John P. Haines, cadets at large to the Military Academy, and E. H. Kamp and John H. Pope, as first and second alternates respectively.

Or Lieut. Comdr. Goodrich's report on the Egyptian War, the *London Engineer* says, in the course of a very long notice: "It is a remarkable work. The writer was present with our forces, and had apparently exceptionally good opportunities of collecting information, and he made use of them to such purpose that he has brought out an excellent report; indeed, we cannot suppose that we have anything better ourselves. More complete statistics as to details no doubt we must have, but we can hardly conceive that there can be anything better than this of its kind. We have seen nothing so good. We must not allow ourselves to be entangled in this subject, but we confess to learning one or two remarkable facts which we had not before heard. For example, we read with surprise that the Egyptians had an ample supply of submarine mines, gun-cotton, and fuses, and everything necessary for laying them down, except that only two knots of cable were found. The supply of rifled guns and ammunition was better than we supposed and there can be no doubt that, with a good artillery commander, a defence might have been made very different from that which was offered to our fleet. In conclusion we may observe that the report we deal with is written in a very sober, unprejudiced tone. We think it would have gained by containing more criticism. The writer is ready to accord praise, and would, we think, be taken for an Englishman were it not for American habits of spelling. We trust that this very able report may be well read in this country."

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: Maj. Lawrence S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cavalry, Ebbitt House, graduating leave; Judge Advocate H. B. Burnham, Ebbitt House; Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. Department, Riggs House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Duval, 5th Artillery, 1909 I street, to report to A. G.; J. B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, 1409 K street, on leave; Capt. A. C. Girard, Med. Department, 1446 R. I. avenue, on leave; Maj. Samuel S. Elder, 2d Artillery, Ebbitt House, member of Gun Foundry Board; Capt. W. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on leave; Brig. Gen. Robert Johnson, retired, Ebbitt House; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Med. Department, on duty at Washington Barracks.

A National Military Society, organized in Boston by Col. Thomas R. Scott, is to have a branch in every State, and its object is to collect records of the civil war, especially the individual experiences of soldiers in the ranks of either Army. The secretary of the society already has on file in his office in Boston the names of 30,000 veterans, and to each of these will be forwarded a circular asking for facts and reminiscences of moment. Distinguished men in civil and military life have promised their aid to the society.

During the recent visit of Gen. Sheridan and party to Chicago, the private car of Mr. Cummings, the railroad potentate, was placed at their disposal both going and coming. While in Chicago they were made the special guests of Mr. Leland, at his popular hotel, which has become a resort for Army officers, and were tendered many other courtesies which made the trip particularly enjoyable. Gen. Sheridan was accompanied by Mrs. Sheridan and some of the officers of his staff. He attended the opening of the new Washington Park Club, of which he is president. During their stay they were entertained by their friends in coaching, jockeying, and other social pleasures. The General and party returned to Washington on Saturday last.

On the 4th of July, Monroe, Michigan, celebrated with great enthusiasm the hundredth anniversary of its existence. A despatch recounting the programme says: "The announcement that the sister of that gallant Monroe boy and dashing cavalry officer, Gen. Geo. A. Custer, Mrs. Margaret C. Calhoun, would give one of her celebrated recitations at the exercises in the grove caused crowds to attend at that place. But they were disappointed, as Mrs. Calhoun was too feeble from a late illness to appear. Emanuel A. Custer, the aged father of the gallant general, although 77 years of age, was a prominent figure in the parade, sitting his horse like a boy of 15, and being by far the best rider of them all."

The *New Era* of Benicia, Cal., says: "While a number of boys were bathing near Arsenal Point on Friday, one of them slipped from the rocks into the deep water and swiftly running tide. Lieut. A. H. Russell, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, was near at hand, and hearing the lad's cry for help ran to the Point and after throwing off his coat plunged overboard to the rescue. He succeeded in reaching the youngster as he was going down for the last time, and swam with him to the shore. The lad would have been drowned but for the promptness of Lieut. Russell, who deserves great credit for his brave act."

The Executive Committee of the Indiana Democratic Editorial Association formally invited Col. R. M. Johnson, of Goshen, to respond at their recent meeting to the toast, "The Democratic soldier, first in the field and the last to leave." In reply he wrote an indignant letter, in which he rebuked the bad taste of the proposed sentiment, saying that in the War of the Rebellion he knew on the Union side none but Union soldiers, all of whom were first in the field, and none of whom left the post of duty so long as there was an enemy to menace our liberties, threaten the destruction of the union of the States, or plot the overthrow of the Constitution of our fathers.

Brook Lieut. A. M. Palmer, 24th Infantry, has been authorized by his regimental commander to wear upon all occasions of ceremony the "Silver life-saving medal," which was awarded him by act of Congress, in recognition of his courage and humanity in saving two persons from drowning.

A rumor was current in Paris, on Monday, that General Gordon had been murdered and that the Mahdi had occupied Khartoum. The rumor, however, is as yet unconfirmed.

Major W. C. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Shaw, visited Helena recently.

Colonel S. N. Benjamin, U. S. A., of the War Department, is visiting at Garrison's, New York.

A vault six feet square and four feet and a half deep, was found Thursday under the garret floor of Benedict Arnold's old house at New Haven. The vault was by the side of an old-fashioned chimney, and its presence had never been suspected, and now people are guessing as to whom Arnold wanted to hide when he built it.

Major George G. Hunt, 1st U. S. Cavalry, has taken command at Fort Ellis, Montana.

Captain R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A., and Mrs. Hoxie, are located at the Mansion House, Long Branch, N. J.

Lieutenant H. W. Hovey, 24th Infantry, is visiting at 623 Lexington avenue, New York City.

We regret to learn of the death at St. Louis, June 30, of the infant son of Captain J. H. Rollins, U. S. A., retired. Captain Rollins is now at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Major Henry Cayton, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., on leave from Helena, is spending the summer at York, Pa.

Chaplain J. V. Lewis, of Fort Omaha, officiates every Sunday morning at Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, during the absence in Europe of the Dean, Rev. Frank R. Millsap.

Mrs. Sellers, widow of the late Major E. E. Sellers, 10th Infantry, has permanently settled in Chicago. Maj. Sellers was so popular with his company, that after his death one of his sergeants obtained a furlough, took his household goods and personal property to Chicago, and remained there until his family were comfortably settled.

The engagement is announced of Captain W. P. Clark, 2d Cavalry, and Miss McElroy, the daughter of a rich brewer in Chicago.

General Schofield will leave Chicago next week with a party of friends on a trip through the Rocky Mountain region. They will go direct to Denver, and after a visit to the mountain resorts of Colorado, will go to Salt Lake City, thence North over the Utah and Northern, and, from Garrison's Station, Montana, come East over the Northern Pacific, visiting the Yellowstone National Park, en route.

General Wm. Myers, U. S. A., retired, has recently negotiated the sale of some of his mining interests in the Black Hills for a large consideration.

Captain C. B. Western, 14th Infantry, and Mrs. Western have been making a visit in Omaha to the home of Mrs. Western's father—Colonel T. H. Stanton, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte.

General C. H. Tompkins, and wife, left Chicago last Saturday, for a summer trip to Utah, Idaho and Montana, visiting Forts Douglas, Missoula, and other points while absent.

To the great regret of the citizens of Mt. Vernon, Iowa, where he had become deservedly popular, Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, 4th Artillery, has left with his family for his home in Pennsylvania, having been relieved of his detail at Cornell College.

Capt. W. Conway, 22d U. S. Infantry, arrived in New York from Fort Lewis, Colo., and will remain a few days. He will spend some time at Asbury Park, N. J. He is on leave until October 25, but will probably return to his post before that date.

Pattie Rodman Bacon, widow of Lieut. George E. Bacon, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Five Corners, Cayuga Co., N. Y., with her children.

Lieut. John J. Haden, U. S. A., Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Missouri University, Columbia, arrived in New York this week, where he expects to remain until July 15. He is now on leave of absence, which will expire on Sept. 1.

Captain O. W. Pollock, 23d U. S. Infantry, and a detachment from Fort Porter, N. Y., went into camp at the Bay View Rifle Range, near Buffalo, on Wednesday for a few weeks' practice there at the longer ranges preliminary to the stated competitions.

Doctor J. L. Phillips, U. S. A., left Portland, Me., on Wednesday on a week's visit to friends.

Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday of this week to be absent for a few days.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. John McE. Hyde, 8th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Kate Hubbar, of Oakland, Cal.

General W. B. Hesen, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia this week, registering at the Continental Hotel.

Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., is due at Hingham, Mass., on Monday next at the encampment of the First Corps of Cadets.

Major J. W. Wham, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., was a welcome visitor this week at the Artillery Camp near Warrenton, Va.

Colonel E. R. Warner, U. S. A., rejoined at Little Rock Barracks this week from leave.

Pay Director Casper Schenck, U. S. N., on July 1 turned over the pay office at San Francisco to his successor, Pay Director W. W. Williams. The Report, referring to the event, says: "Captain Schenck has filled his present position for many years, and by his universal courtesy and geniality has rendered himself very popular among those with whom he has been brought into contact. Captain Schenck will remain in San Francisco waiting orders."

Mrs. John A. Horbach has returned to Omaha from a visit to Prescott, Arizona, to her daughter Mrs. Bourke, wife of Capt. J. G. Bourke, U. S. A.

Chief Engineer W. H. Shock registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

Captain James B. Eads, who sailed for Europe on Saturday last, has been notified that the Society of Arts in England has awarded him the Albert medal "for distinguished services in the science of engineering," by which the waterways of America have been opened to commerce.

Ensign John J. Knapp, U. S. N., visited Kansas City early in the week on his way to San Francisco.

Civil Engineer B. F. Chandler, U. S. N., retired, visited Portsmouth, N. H., this week.

Mrs. Capt. King will spend the summer at the Earl House, Sackett's Harbor, returning to her residence 220 East 17th street, New York, in October, by way of Niagara.

Gen. S. K. Schwenk, U. S. A., retired, passed through Kansas City, early in the week, on his way to New Mexico.

Pay Director J. H. Watmough, U. S. N., is at Lake Minnewaska, Ulster County, N. Y.

Don Jose Montalvo, a surgeon in the Spanish Navy, accompanied by the brother of the late Prof. Pedro Montalvo, who comes to settle up his brother's estate, visited the Naval Academy on Tuesday, and were escorted during their stay by Lieut. J. F. Parker, U. S. N.

The New York Tribune's correspondent at Chicago says: Gen. Schofield commands the department of which Chicago is the headquarters. I understand that he did not make to any person any remarks on the President's veto of the Fitz John Porter bill, and that he seldom comments on the action of the political authorities, and Gen. Gordon intimated to me that the convention might go further than Schofield for a candidate and fare worse, and said he was a wise and excellent man.

A niece of President Zachary Taylor, a widow, 71 years of age and destitute, has been discovered by the census taker in Muskegon, Mich.

The Naval Board of Inspection, Commodore De Kraft presiding, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard on Tuesday and inspected the *Franklin*, *Pensacola*, *Wyoming* and *Passaic*.

The President has appointed Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, of Kingston, N. Y., a member of the commission to visit the Central and South America States to promote commercial relations with them. Gen. Sharpe is a man of large experience and many accomplishments, among which are included, as we see stated, a command of the Spanish language.

The following naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieutenant G. B. Harber, Assistant Engineer B. C. Bryan, Assistant Engineer C. A. Carr, Commander Wm. Starr Dana, Ensign F. R. Heath, Ensign W. L. Varnum, captain D. L. Braice and Commander Allen V. Reed.

General Stewart Van Vleet and Colonel Frederick Van Vleet, U. S. A., visited New York this week, locating at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Major I. D. De Rusky, U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Omaha, is visiting at Newport, R. I., and attended a dance at the Casino Theatre there on Thursday evening.

General Benet, Chief of Ordnance, went to the experimental battery at Sandy Hook this week to make the customary inspection. He will probably visit some of the forts in the harbor, and is expected back the last of this week.

Archibald Carmichael, late sergeant of the battalion, committed suicide at Willet's Point on Thursday. He had been a good soldier in the past, but latterly had taken to drinking heavily, and in consequence when his term of service expired on Tuesday General Abbot refused to reenlist him.

Captain Lyle reports to the Chief of Ordnance that the 12-inch wire-wrapped tube gun was cast at the South Boston Iron Works a few minutes after twelve o'clock on the 9th inst. The workmen had poured the molten metal into the "flask" in a pit about 36 feet deep and 10 feet in diameter. On the outside the "flask" was bound in a strong support of timber. About an hour after casting had been made, and when all was thought to be satisfactory, those in the casting shop were alarmed by a terrific explosion, which shook the very foundation of the building. In another minute flames were bursting through the roof of the building and two alarms were given, but the flames were speedily subdued by the department. The conclusion of Mr. Hunt, the superintendent, is that the "flask" had given way, and the heated metal escaping had set fire to the dry timber around it. Had the occurrence taken place three minutes sooner the probability is that several persons would have been injured.

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The Board consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Batelder, Deputy Quartermaster General; Captain J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, and Captain V. McNally,

Ordnance Storekeeper, has made a thorough examination of the present system of purchasing, distributing, and accounting for supplies and property pertaining to the War Department and its bureaus, and submitted its report and recommendations to the Secretary of War.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate July 4 passed bills granting pensions of \$50 per month to the widows of the following officers: Mrs. Mary T. Barnes, widow of the late Surgeon General Barnes, of the Army; Mrs. Elida I. Middleton, widow of Rear Admiral Middleton; Juliet H. Palmer, widow of the late Surgeon General J. C. Palmer, of the Navy; Fannie Beaumont, widow of Admiral Beaumont; Anna J. Foster, widow of General J. G. Foster; Henrietta A. Lewis, widow of Captain F. R. Lewis, of the Navy; Henrietta M. Sands, widow of Rear Admiral R. F. Sands; Julia T. Scott, widow of Rear Admiral G. H. Scott; Virginia Zellin, widow of Brigadier Gen. Jacob Zellin, Marine Corps; Mrs. A. A. Blair, widow of General F. P. Blair; Lucy Le G. Jeffers, widow of Commodore W. N. Jeffers; Mary K. S. Eaton, widow of General A. B. Eaton, late Commissary General; Mrs. M. L. Craven, widow of Captain Craven, of the Navy; Sarah N. Crane, widow of the late Surgeon General Crane, and Martha T. Stribling, widow of Rear Admiral Stribling.

Mr. Randall submitted to the House a summary of the appropriation bills. By this it appears that the whole amount of the appropriations for the expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year was \$280,187,096.90, and the whole amount appropriated directly for the current fiscal year \$186,166,477.01. Mr. Allison, in the Senate, stated the total amount for this year at \$193,301,087.13. The discrepancy between Mr. Randall's total and that of Mr. Allison is accounted for by the fact that Mr. Allison assumed a further appropriation for the Navy to cover the last six months of the current fiscal year upon the basis of the provisional appropriation actually made for the first six months of the year. Adding this amount, which is nearly \$8,000,000, and the \$66,000,000 unexpended balances of former appropriations for pensions reapportioned brings the grand total appropriated for the fiscal year already entered upon to \$259,301,087, as stated by Mr. Allison.

The following is a full list of the acts of interest to the Army and Navy passed by the 1st session of the 48th Congress just closed:

Public.—Providing for the removal of the remains of the late Major General E. O. Ord, U. S. A., from Cuba to Washington.

Appropriating \$15,200 to complete a statue of the late Rear-Admiral Francis Du Pont.

Making appropriations for support of Military Academy for fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to offer a reward of \$25,000 for rescuing or ascertaining the fate of the Greely expedition.

To carry into effect the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in the case of the Spanish ferry boat *Nuestra Señora de Regia* for tackle, etc., illegally seized by U. S. forces in 1881.

Donating a part of the Fort Smith Military Reservation to the City of Fort Smith.

Providing a civil government for Alaska.

To extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to December 31, 1885.

To provide for muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the Volunteer forces.

Authorizing sale of a certain portion of the Fort Hays Military Reservation to the Ellis County Agricultural Society of Kansas.

To appoint Assistant Engineer George W. Saville, a Passed Assistant Engineer on the retired list of the Navy. (Note.—This act became a law without the approval of the President, he having failed to sign it or return it to Congress within the time prescribed by the Constitution.)

To remove certain burdens on the American Merchant Marine and encourage American foreign trade.

To equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy upon their assignment to the various corps.

To authorize the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. to a point on the military reservation at Fort Monroe.

To extend the benefits of section 4 of the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885.

To provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations.

To consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army.

To relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion.

To amend article 72 of the Rules and Articles of War with reference to appointments of courts martial.

To locate a branch Soldiers and Sailors' Home either in the State of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, or Nebraska.

To constitute a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department.

Also the regular appropriation bills for the year.

Public Resolutions.—Relating to the surrender by George Washington of his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the patriot forces of America; authorizing Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the West Point Military Academy Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, and Joseph Zavala, of Nicaragua; making appropriations for the Greely relief expedition; to loan flags to the Mayor of Richmond; to loan 200 flags to the City of Charlotte, N. C.; to fill vacancies existing in the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers; to loan flags to the Portland Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association; to appoint two second lieutenants from the sergeants of the Signal Corps; to print additional copies of the Rebellion Record whenever the Public Printer receives a sufficient number of orders to cover the expense of printing.

Private Acts.—Granting a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Rear-Admiral David S. McDougal; to increase the pension of Geo. J. Stannard, late a Major General of Volunteers, to \$45 per month; for the relief of Eliza W. Patterson, widow of late Rear-Admiral C. F. Patterson; to remove certain disabilities of Henry Newman, Private in Battery B, 2d Artillery.

Private Resolutions.—Granting permission to resign J. K. Reynolds, U. S. N., to accept a decoration from the Government of Austria.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. R. 7473, Mr. Hopkins. A bill requiring the use of domestic material in the construction and repair of Government vessels, steam-boilers, and ordnance. That the provision of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, which requires the two steam cruising vessels of war then specified "to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture," shall apply to all vessels and steam-boilers built or repaired for the United States for the Navy, Coast Survey, Revenue Marine, Light-House Board, or other Government service.

Sec. 2. That in the manufacture of all ordnance for the United States, whether by contract or at Government ordnance works, domestic material shall be used exclusively.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL—GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

The following are the items of interest to the Services in these bills:

To enable the Executive Departments to participate in the exposition at Cincinnati, Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, \$300,000.

Under the Navy Department.—For Navy Yard, New York: For dredging \$90,000, and to continue the improvement of the cob-dock, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made by act of March 3, 1883, is reappropriated; for continuation of stone dry-dock at Mare Island Yard, \$250,000; for completion of wharf, dredging, etc., at Coasters' Harbor Island, \$21,000.

Under the War Department.—For the Rock Island Arsenal in all, \$197,500; Rock Island Bridge, \$9,250; Bonita Arsenal, \$4,055; Franklin A., \$4,700; San Antonio A., \$13,150; Picatinny Powder Depot, \$40,000; Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, \$5,000; Springfield Arsenal, \$15,000; for repairs of arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, \$90,000; for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of the late President James A. Garfield, \$90,000; to defray the expenses attending the unveiling of the statue of the late Rear Admiral Du Pont, \$500; for the building for the State, War and Navy Departments, \$350,000; for construction of buildings at such military posts as the Secretary of War may think necessary, \$200,000; for addition of one story to public building for Quartermaster and Commissary Depot at St. Paul, Minn., to be used as offices for officers of Department of Dakota, \$15,000.

Miscellaneous Objects.—For current expenses of Government Hospital for insane, \$208,300; insane inmates of the Soldier's Home to be admitted to said hospital and treated there; the expenses of their maintenance to be paid from the Soldier's Home fund. For publication of maps for use War Dept., \$5,000; for artificial limbs, \$100,000; Appliances for disabled soldiers, \$2,000; for publication of official records of War of Rebellion, \$36,000; for expenses of military convicts, \$10,000; bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, \$60,000; bounty under act of July 23, 1866, \$40,000; pay of 2 and 3 year volunteers \$40,000; Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, \$8,000; for military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, in all, \$92,634; for Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, \$5,000; National Homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, in all, \$1,683,263; for National Cemeteries, in all, \$212,440; for purchase of additional land for the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, near Brooklyn, N. Y., \$15,603.

That the deficiency act of June 30, 1880 shall be construed as having given the Commissioner the same authority in regard to allowances for subsistence to officers and men of Navy serving in the operations of the Commission as is given to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to officers and men serving in Coast Survey.

Under the War Department.—Quartermaster's Department. For extra duty pay to enlisted men employed as clerks and messengers at division, department and district headquarters. (187 clerks, 69 messengers) authorized by G. O. 54, 1881; \$35,093.75. That so much of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for pay of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, as may be required, not to exceed \$275,000, is hereby reappropriated and made available to supply a deficiency in appropriation for pay of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884.

To reimburse the widow of D. C. Smith, late Asst. Paymaster, U. S. A., the sum of \$219 for money paid by her on account of an indebtedness charged against her husband.

Medical and hospital supplies for 1882, \$324.96.

Signal Service.—For: 1,611; straw for horses, \$217; straw for enlisted men, \$36.40; internment of officers and men, \$400; apprehension of deserters, \$60; commutation of quarters for enlisted men for Arctic service, \$3,528; pay of officers, \$1,353.33; pay of 10 2d lieutenants, mounted, \$1,000; for additional pay to officers for length of service, \$2,512.50; pay of 14 enlisted men for duty with Arctic expedition, \$1,000; commutation of fuel and quarters to John Munch and Middleton Smith, who served with Funt Barrow expedition, \$966; continuing work of scientific observation at Point Barrow for year 1883, \$1,736; and the expenses incurred for support of the Signal Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, in excess of the amounts allowed by the sundry civil appropriation act of August 7, 1882, to be paid from appropriations for support of the Army for said year, are hereby authorized to be paid from said appropriations, respectively.

Navy Department.—For Marine Corps hire of quarters, \$45; for pay miscellaneous, \$48,655.39; for pay of Marine Corps, \$104.16; for provisions of Marine Corps, \$1,818.20; for hire of quarters for Marine Corps, \$1,001.63; in all, \$51,630.39; for contingent expenses, Bureau of Ordnance, \$400; for contingent expenses, Navy Department, \$2,503, being deficiencies for the fiscal year 1884; to transfer from appropriation "provision Marine Corps, 1882," the sum of \$9,948 to the credit of Repair of Baracks, contingent of Marine Corps for purpose of closing accounts in books in Treasury; for pay of civil commissaries (A. B. Mullett) \$3,738.81; to the officers and crews of the U. S. naval vessels under command of Flag Officer D. G. Farragut, balance due them under decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, dated May 1, 1873, \$141,644.47; Provided, That the warrants to be issued under this appropriation shall be delivered to the claimants, or, in case of their decease, to their legal representatives, and to no other persons.

Claims allowed by the Treasury Department.—Pay of volunteers (Mexican War), \$150.04; pay of mounted riflemen, under John C. Fremont, \$374.90; contingencies of Army, 1881, \$390; collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, \$334.96; expenses of recruiting, 1881, \$202; medical and hospital department, 1881, \$337.43.

Regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, in 1881, \$5,681.84; incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, 1881, \$13,023.90; for 80 per cent. of arrears of Army transportation due due certain land-grant railroads, 1881 and prior years, \$3,169.35; in all, \$14,175.13.

The commutation of rations to prisoners of war, 1881, \$168,654.48; contingencies of fortifications, \$93.87; for horses and other property lost in military service prior to July 1, 1881, \$125,787.

For enlisted bounty to seamen prior to July 1, 1881, \$1,003; for indemnity for lost clothing prior to July 1, 1881, \$3,000.

For additional claims allowed by third auditor and second comptroller, and reported to Congress as follows: For horses and other property lost in military service prior to July 1, 1881, \$26,024.68.

(Public No. 97)

An act to amend Article 72 of the Rules and Articles of War.

That Art. 72 of the Articles of War be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Art. 72. Any general officer commanding an army, a territorial division or a department, or colonel commanding a separate department, may appoint general courts martial whenever necessary. But when any such commander is the accused or prosecutor of any officer under his command, the court shall be appointed by the President; and its proceedings and sentence shall be sent directly to the Secretary of War, by whom they shall be laid before the President for his approval or orders in the case."

It is stated at the White House that there are over five hundred applications on file for appointment to 2d lieutenancies in the Army this year. A large number of the honorably discharged naval cadets, who successfully completed their full course this year, are understood to be among those included in this number. Naval Cadet Samuel W. Patterson, who was mustered out this year, we are informed, has been promised one of the twelve vacancies by the President.

23d Inf., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. G. S., Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 49, June 28, D. N. M.)
 1st Lieut. W. H. Carter, R. Q. M., will relieve 1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M. 4th Cav., of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. G. S., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 49, June 28, D. N. M.)
 1st Lieut. Frank West is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 50, June 30, D. N. M.)
 Corp. John Downey is promoted sergeant in Troop I, and Private G. A. Boyer appointed corporal. Corp. E. W. Von Haven is promoted sergeant in Troop I, and Private Stacey Williams appointed corporal in Troop F.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.
 Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Geo. D. Wallace (S. O. 133, June 28, Dept. M.)
 1st Sergt. Hobart Ryder, Troop M, witness before a G. C. M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., will return to his station, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 72, July 3, D. Dak.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.
 Sergt. Charles H. Gardner, Troop A, a witness before the G. C. M. at San Antonio, Tex., will return to Fort McIntosh, Tex. (S. O. 81, June 27, D. Tex.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.
 2d Lieut. Leighton Finley is authorized to purchase one public horse (S. O. 82, July 1, D. Tex.)
 The *Fresno County News* says: James Fitzgerald, a colored individual belonging to the 10th Cavalry at Fort Davis, carved up one of his brother soldiers a few days since, and James is now languishing behind the iron bars of one of the new cells at the county bastille, while his brother soldier is domiciled at the hospital for repairs.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.
 Capt. J. W. MacMurray will proceed to Walla Walla, W. T., Umatilla, Ore., Yakima Agency and Priest Rapids, W. T., and such other points as may be necessary, to carry out instructions from Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 91, June 25, D. Columbia.)
 The *Farmers' Journal* of Modesto, Cal., says: Last Saturday the town was thrown into a state of excitement when it was known that a company of United States soldiers were in town. It was Light Battery K, 1st U. S. A., under Major Haskin. They are on their way home, and left this morning. During their stay here almost every man, woman, and child in town has visited the camp. It was the first opportunity that many of the citizens have ever had to view a company of artillery. Yesterday morning Major Haskin decided to give parade drill on the old circus grounds, on the west side of the track, and although the battery was not in a proper condition to make much of a display, the boys did exceedingly well, and the citizens were well pleased. It was quite an honor and Modesto appreciated it highly. In the evening a committee of citizens waited on the officers and extended the thanks of the citizens. But few of the people had ever witnessed anything of the kind, and when the genial Major and his brave followers left, it was with many regrets that Modesto parted with them.

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.
 Upon completion of his duties at Key West Barracks, Fla., 1st Lieut. J. M. Callif will return to his station, Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., by way of New Orleans, La. (S. O. 135, July 5, D. East.)
 The Chief Ordnance Officer, Dept. Texas, will cause one or more targets, recently constructed at the San Antonio Arsenal, according to the plan of Capt. J. M. Lancaster, to be forwarded to Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 82, July 1, D. Tex.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.
 Capt. W. F. Randolph will proceed to Peekskill, N. Y., for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the encampment of his battery at that place (S. O. 136, July 7, D. East.)
 Leave of absence for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Granger Adams, to take effect July 9 (Orders 95, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 5).
 1st Lieut. James O. Bush is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Collegiate and Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn., to take effect Sept. 1, 1884, and will report for duty accordingly (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)
 Private Samuel Barber is appointed corporal in Bat. I; Private Samuel John Nihil is appointed corporal in Bat. B; Corp. G. H. Swadener is promoted sergeant and Private Geo. Uhri appointed corporal in Light Bat. F.
 Private Chas. E. Haak, of Bat. E, committed suicide at Fort Schuyler on Saturday last by taking a dose of morphine. He was a son of Dr. Haak, of Meadville, N. J.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.
 Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 135, July 1, Dept. M.)
 Corp. Jas. T. Jenkins, Co. C, who was shot in a recent affray, died at Whipple Barracks, June 27.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.
 The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. H. H. Bonham, Fort Spokane, W. T., is extended one month (S. O. 58, June 21, Div. P.)
 Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam is appointed special inspector at Fort Spokane, W. T., on quartermaster's stores, for which Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 80, June 23, D. Columbia.)
 2d Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith will conduct certain military prisoners to Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 91, June 25, D. Columbia.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.
 Capt. R. P. Hughes, A. A. I. G. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., and inspect the accounts of the disbursing officer there, and then proceed to and inspect the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot and the posts of Forts A. Lincoln and Yates, D. T. (S. O. 72, July 3, D. Dak.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.
 The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted 1st Lieut. Robert H. Young is extended six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 8, H. Q. A.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.
 During the absence of Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Judge-Advocate, Dept. Columbia, 1st Lieut. O. F. Long, A. D. C., will conduct the routine business of his office (G. O. 18, June 24, D. Columbia.)
 The O. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, Private Patrick Fitzgerald, Co. F, pronounced insane after proper medical examination (S. O. 73, July 5, D. Dak.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.
 Leave of absence for four months, to take effect after Aug. 1, 1884, is granted Capt. Thomas Britton (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)
 The O. O. Fort Douglas, Utah, will send Sergt. Alfred Fossotte, Co. A, an insane soldier, to the Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C. (S. O. 56, July 5, D. Platte.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.
 1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is detailed for duty as J.-A. of G. C. M. convened at Angel Island, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Gordon Winslow, relieved (S. O. 78, June 24, D. Cal.)
 Musician John Stubbins, Co. F, insane, will be sent to Washington, D. C., in charge of Sergt.-Major George P. Castle, for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane (S. O. 74, June 26, D. Cal.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.
 An Army Retiring Board having found 1st Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron unfit for active service, he is granted leave of absence until further orders on account of disability (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.
 1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, Fort Buford, D. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to give evidence before the G. C. M. in session at that post (S. O. 71, June 30, D. Dak.)
 2d Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C. M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe is detailed in his stead (S. O. 72, July 3, D. Dak.)
 Leave of absence for seven days, to commence July 8, is granted Capt. Warren C. Beach, Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 136, July 7, D. East.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.
 By direction of the President, the unexecuted portions of the sentences in the cases of Capt. David J. Craigie and May H. Stacey, published in G. C. M. O. 116, June 2, 1884, from Hdqrs. Dept. of East, are remitted (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.)
 Sergt. Rudolph Ammann, Co. H, will join his company at Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 136, July 7, D. East.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.
 1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., so as to reach there on or before July 8, and make an inspection of all unserviceable property pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at that post (S. O. 51, July 3, D. N. M.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.
 The leave of absence granted Lieut.-Col. Richard F. O'Brien is extended one month (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.
 Four non-commissioned officers of Co. I, and five of Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters under G. O. 12, A. G. O., of 1884.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.
 1st Sergt. Franklin Rose, Co. I, will return to Fort Magin, N. M., with permission to delay thirty days en route (S. O., July 3, H. Q. A.)
 Private Conway, Co. H, was accidentally shot, June 23, at Fort Assiniboine, while at target practice. The latest advices report him alive, although his recovery is doubtful.

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.
 Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. A. Irons (S. O. 133, June 28, Dept. M.)
 Lieuts. H. S. Foster and F. D. Sharp are detailed as members of the G. C. M. at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 135, July 1, Dept. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.
 Major E. P. Pearson is appointed special inspector at Fort Klamath, Ore., on subsistence stores, for which 2d Lieut. Edward H. Brooke, A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 89, June 23, D. Columbia.)
 2d Lieut. S. E. Sparrow is relieved from duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate, Dept. Columbia (G. O. 18, June 24, D. Columbia.)

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebelstein, A. A. Q. M., from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, June 21 and 24, were on public business, and are confirmed (G. O. 90, June 24, D. Columbia.)
 The regiment arrived in San Francisco on its eastward journey, June 28, and went into camp for a few days at the Presidio.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.
 Col. Peter T. Swaine, having reported at Dept. Hdqrs., and availed himself of his leave of absence, will, upon his return from leave, join his Regt. Hdqrs. at Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 133, June 28, Dept. M.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.
 1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles, upon being relieved as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Craig, N. M., will proceed to join his company at Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 49, June 28, D. N. M.)
 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will, until further orders, be regarded as on duty requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 135, July 1, Dept. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.
 Leave of absence for four months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob R. Pierce (S. O., July 7, H. Q. A.)

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, TRANSFERS, CASUALTIES, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1884.

PROMOTIONS.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Glover Perin, Surgeon, to be Assistant Surgeon-General with the rank of Colonel, July 2, 1884, vice Murray, appointed Surgeon-General.
 Major Andrew K. Smith, Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 2, 1884, vice Perin, promoted.
 Captain Passmore Middleton, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon with the rank of Major, July 2, 1884, vice Smith, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeons with the rank, etc., of Captain, after five years' service, in accordance with the act of Congress of June 23, 1874.

Assistant Surgeon John J. Kane, June 3, 1884.
 Assistant Surgeon John M. Banister, June 3, 1884.
 Assistant Surgeon Aaron H. Appel, June 3, 1884.
 Assistant Surgeon Charles Richard, June 3, 1884.
 Assistant Surgeon W. Fitzhugh Carter, June 3, 1884.
 Major John M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 17, 1884, vice Parke, promoted.
 Major John W. Barlow, Corps of Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, March 19, 1884, vice Weitzel, deceased.
 Captain William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, March 12, 1884, vice McFarland, promoted.
 Captain William H. Hauer, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, March 17, 1884, vice Wilson, promoted.
 Captain William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, March 19, 1884, vice Barlow, promoted.
 1st Lieutenant William T. Rosell, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, March 17, 1884, vice Hauer, promoted.
 1st Lieutenant Thomas N. Bailey, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, March 19, 1884, vice Stanton, promoted.
 2d Lieutenant Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 17, 1884, vice Rosell, promoted.
 2d Lieutenant Eugene J. Spencer, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, March 19, 1884, vice Bailey, promoted.
 2d Lieutenant Charles W. Taylor, 3d Cavalry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 7, 1884, vice Guilfoyle, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.
 1st Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, 8th Infantry, to be Captain, May 23, 1884, vice Powell, deceased.
 2d Lieutenant James A. Hutton, 8th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 23, 1884, vice Winslow, promoted.
 2d Lieutenant Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 7, 1884, vice Cranston, appointed Regimental Quartermaster.
 1st Lieutenant Joseph H. Hurst, 12th Infantry, to be Captain, May 28, 1884, vice Dove, deceased.
 2d Lieutenant Stephen O. Mills, 12th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1884, vice Hurst, promoted.

CASUALTY.
 Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Jr., 9th Cavalry, resigned June 30, 1884.

MILITARY ACADEMY.
 Leave of absence for thirty days, on account of ill health, granted Capt. Frank A. Cook, 1st Class, U. S. M. A. (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:
 At Benicia Barracks, Cal., June 27. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Montgomery Bryant, 8th Inf.; Major Charles C. Byrne, Surg.; Capt. John N. Andrews, 8th Inf.; Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles Harkins, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John Stafford, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John O. Connell, 8th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 73, June 24, D. Cal.)
 At Fort Porter, N. Y., July 8. Detail: Capt. T. M. H. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. L. C. Forsyth, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay and Julius H. Pardee, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. R. Edwards, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 134, July 3, D. East.)
 At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 9. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. John J. Kane, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, A. W. Vogdes, A. L. Morton, W. B. McCallum, and J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 136, July 7, D. East.)
 At Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., July 14. Detail: Capt. James R. Kelly, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. Richards Barcott, Med. Dept.; Capt. Frank W. Hess, 1st Lieut. W. A. Kobbé and H. C. Dames, and 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 137, July 8, D. East.)
 At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., July 14. Detail: Major E. C. Bainbridge and Capt. E. R. Warner, 3d Art.; Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. B. Osgood and W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. C. G. Woodward, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 139, July 10, D. East.)
 By direction of the President a G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at 11 o'clock a. m., on Monday, Aug. 4, 1884. Detail for the Court: Major George Bell, Comy. of Subs.; Major William R. Gibson, Paym.; Major James Gillies, Q. M.; Major Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Capt. Edward B. Williston, 2d Art.; Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, 5th Art.; Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th Inf.; Capt. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf.; Capt. Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, 4th Inf.; Capt. John E. Greer, Ord. Dept.; Capt. William R. Maise, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George O. Webster, 4th Inf., and Major Henry Goodfellow, Judge-Advocate, Judge-Advocate of the Court (S. O., July 9, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.
 A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to consist of Lieut.-Col. Orlando M. Poe, Major Alexander Maekensie, and Major Charles J. Allen, will assemble at Duluth, Minn., upon the call of the senior member, and as soon as the other duties of the officers will permit, to consider and report upon certain questions, as provided in section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 27, 1875, "to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Saint Louis River" (S. O., July 5, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cav.; Capt. L. O. Parker, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., will meet at Fort Bowie, June 30, to report upon the circumstances attending the alleged loss, through the desertion of the acting telegraph operator at that post, of certain line receipts of the U. S. Military Telegraph (S. O. 51, June 25, D. Ariz.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Major D. S. Gordon, Capt. S. M. Swiger, and 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., is appointed to inspect and purchase 40 cavalry horses for military service in the Dept. of Columbia, the average rate not to exceed \$125 per horse. 1st Lieut. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav., is appointed A. A. Q. M. for the transaction of all business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. under these orders (S. O. 90, June 24, D. Columbia.)

A Board of Officers will assemble at the Presidio, July 1, to examine into the circumstances connected with the death of Mil. Convict G. A. Radden, late musician, Co. C, 8th Inf., who is reported to have been killed while attempting to escape from the guard. Detail: Col. G. P. Andrews, 1st Art.; Surg. John Brooks, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st Art. (S. O. 77, July 1, D. Cal.)

Engineer Battalion.—In orders of June 30 General Abbot announces the result of the competition for the battalion and company prizes for the year ending June 30, 1884, and

gives the following list of the strings in ten shots, fired off-hand at 200 yards, in the competition for the battalion prize: Co. A prize-man, Sergt. Charles Renaud, 75.0 inches; Co. B prize-man, Sergt. Charles Barrett, 67.0 inches; Co. C prize-man, 1st Class Private John Cavanagh, 81.1 inches; Co. E prize-man, Sergt. James Kieran, 79.2 inches. Sergt. Charles Barrett, Co. B, is, therefore, the battalion prize-man for the year ending June 30, 1885, and received the silver stadia in front of the battalion from the hands of General Abbot.

Roughened Trigger.—Referring to a communication from Capt. S. E. Blunt, Chief Ordnance Officer Dept. of Dakota, asking if the rifle with roughened trigger is now considered the "service rifle," the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army states that the roughened trigger has been adopted, and is to be the only one used in present and future fabrications (Letter A. G. O., June 23, 1884).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—By invitation of Col. Mendenhall, U. S. A., commandant at Fort Warren, several militia officers of Massachusetts visited the garrison recently and were interested spectators of the annual target and shell practice of the command. Upon arrival the visitors were cordially received by Col. Mendenhall, and while Lieut. Howe was locating the target, they paid their respect to the commandant. Artillery practice with the 10-inch Rodmans began at 11 o'clock, the target being placed about one mile from the fort. The firing was executed under the supervision of Col. Mendenhall, the battery being in charge of Capt. Greenough, assisted by Lieuts. Townsley and Cummings. Lieut. Leary was statistical officer. After the firing, the officers of the fort and invited guests partook of the hospitality of Capt. Greenough, and then left for Boston, having enjoyed a day of pleasure, as well as an opportunity of practical instruction, for which they are indebted to the courtesy of the officers of the 4th Artillery.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says: Col. A. S. Berry has received a letter from Senator Beck, in which he stated that when the sundry civil bill appropriating money to the different military posts, San Antonio, Atlanta and Fort Russell, were named and Newport left out. With that all the names were left out and an appropriation of \$200,000 made for the improvement of such posts as the Secretary of War may deem proper. Col. Berry wrote to Senator Beck at once and asked him to call immediately on Secretary Lincoln and if possible obtain \$30,000 of the appropriation, so as to place the Newport Barracks in a suitable condition to receive a regiment. The matter of enlarging the Barracks will have to be deferred until next December.

Department of the Missouri.—President Arthur, in a proclamation dated July 3, warned intending raiders upon the Oklahoma lands that "they will be speedily and immediately removed therefrom by the proper officers of the Interior Department, and if necessary the aid and assistance of the military forces of the United States will be invoked to remove all such intruders from the said Indian Territory." Gen. Edward Hatch, U. S. A., with an ample force, is on the ground to see that the warning is duly heeded.

A Santa Fe paper says: "The band and headquarters of the 13th Regiment arrived from Fort Wingate June 25 after a tedious and tiresome trip. That the citizens will do well as well by this band as by the 22d there is no doubt, and after a few days it is hoped all arrangements for a series of regular plaza concerts will be agreed upon."

A body of Ute Indians attacked a cattle camp in the western part of La Plata County July 3 and committed serious depredations. Col. R. H. Hall, U. S. A., on being informed of the situation sent out a troop of Cavalry to drive the Utes back to their reservation.

Department of Arizona.—A Fort Huachuca correspondent writes: "This military post is located in the southeastern part of Arizona, about twenty miles from the Mexican line and seven miles from the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, which connects with the Southern Pacific at the town of Benson, upwards of 1,000 miles from San Francisco. This may be considered a medium climate in respect to temperate, it never being very hot or cold here the year round. The improvements during the past two years are of the most marked and gratifying character. Within the last twelve months four sets of company barracks have been erected, one set still remaining unfinished. And within the space of six months eleven sets of officers' quarters have been built, five of the number not being yet entirely completed. When contemplated improvements are finished this will certainly be the most complete, commodious, and beautiful post on the Pacific coast."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MONROE, VA.

After an absence of several years a visit to Fort Monroe shows many changes. The small tavern, or eating house, looks up now into one of immense proportions—to see which is almost realizing the Arabian nights' tales. The proprietor was then driving an express wagon, and by his indomitable will, energy and good sense, has succeeded in making and keeping one of the most comfortable hotels in the country.

This is the season for the Southerners (and not the harvest as in winter) they, poor devils, have not the rocks to spend so freely as the Yank. The house is full, but you can put four Southerners in one room, while the Yank wants four rooms for one. The one packs like a sardine and is used to squeezing the other don't. Before the war it might have been different.

Nine hundred persons dined at the Hygeia, July 4. Phobus is a success, is not puffed up by same, and has demonstrated that a Southerner can keep a hotel. As Godliness is next to cleanliness Phobus, with his immense laundry, competes successfully with the preacher in his labors.

The Soldiers' Home, looking at the veterans fast dying off, is sad in its surroundings. Verily those of the days of '61-65 are fast going. Hampton, under General Armstrong, is doing a glorious work—educating the Negro and Indian. No nobler mission and no better man could be found.

While Armstrong is teaching the ways of peace—the artillery school is reversing matters. The fireworks on the 4th were a great success. Several beautiful and artistic pieces were exhibited. Col. Loder had charge, and to him is due the credit of making and carrying out the programme, so successfully. The weather is lovely and the belles numerous and beautiful, so we who aspire for military glory ought to be happy.

Two young ladies of Richmond, Miss Gibson and Miss Williams, were drowned at Fort Monroe, Va., July 7, while bathing. Every effort was made to save them, but without avail. Surgeon Bailey, of the Fort, was speedily on hand with needful appliances for resuscitation in case the bodies were recovered. Gen. Tidball sent out the post barge with

a picked crew and grappling irons, and had cannons fired over the spot, where they disappeared, but all without avail. The sad accident has caused general gloom at Old Point.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The evening of Thursday was signalized by a "German" given by the young ladies of the post to the cadets. This dance was an initiating and a complimentary start of the usual summer hops which begin regularly upon the evening of July 4 of each year.

The leaders of the dance were Miss Bellinger, of Charleston, S. C., a guest of Mrs. Lieut. Farrow, and Miss Molly Wheeler, the daughter of Prof. Wheeler. Miss Minnie Alexander, daughter of Dr. Chas. Alexander, U. S. A., was selected as one of the leaders, but was obliged to decline, as she sails for Europe this week. Miss Wheeler was elected to fill her place by the ladies of the post.

Mrs. Col. Michie and Mrs. Maj. Comly were chosen to distribute the favors. The favors were numerous, beautiful and very well selected, and were distributed with a grace unequalled upon any former occasion.

It is hardly necessary to say that the German was a success in every way and perfectly enjoyable throughout. It is only to be regretted that the conveniences provided at West Point are not sufficient to accommodate a greater number, and compel the pleasures of no nice German to be confined to the residents of West Point. All the ladies at the post were present and seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

Gen. Merritt and his estimable lady, the latter having been selected to distribute the favors were unavoidably absent having gone to the seashore to enjoy the balmy breezes of the ocean, and to obtain a short rest after the worry and trouble of the past few weeks.

The New York Herald of Sunday last, devoted three columns to an interesting historic sketch of the Military Academy, at West Point, how the cadets are trained, taught, etc., and concludes by saying:

Such is the organization of the Military Academy, an establishment which, maintained on an average yearly appropriation about equal to what would suffice for a squadron of cavalry, has supplied the nation with nearly three thousand accomplished officers of which any army might be proud; has filled every arm of the service with talent, efficiency and energy; has materially aided in conducting three great wars, extending the national domain and preserving the Union; has perpetually pushed back the Indians from the Western border and been the pioneer of advancing civilization; has constructed and armed the national fortifications, improved harbors, lakes and rivers, defined the national boundaries, surveyed and lighted the coasts and explored the length and breadth of the land; has given to the militia and volunteers large numbers of valuable officers, and to colleges throughout the country able presidents and professors; has furnished distinguished civil engineers, who have bound the national territory together with a network of railways and canals; has supplied valuable city, State and Government functionaries; has improved American workshops and the culture of the soil; has added its quota to the bar, the counting-house and the pulpit, and through the contributions and text books of its graduates, has greatly elevated the scientific standard of most of the educational institutions within the boundaries of the Union, and even extended its influence abroad.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP OF SECOND U. S. ARTILLERY.

FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
NEAR WARRENTON, VA., July 10, 1884.

Well, here we are at last camped for the summer and busy getting into shape for work. This is a delightful place, and better in many respects than would have been Point Look-out or Colonial Beach. I have just time to tell you of the composition of our command, which number in all about 370, consisting of field, staff and n. c. a. and band, Light Battery A (Hamilton's) and Batteries B (McGillivray's), C (Graves), D (Howell's), E (Wilson's), F (Voe's), G (Kamsay's), and a detachment of L (Litchfield's). Our commissioned roster is headed by Gen. R. B. Ayres, with the following officers of the 2d: Lieut. Col. Langdon; Major Throckmorton, Adj. Mitchell, Quartermaster Smith, Captains Hamilton, Ramsey, Graves, Wilson, Howell and Vose, Lieuts. Grogan, Eastman, Rogers, Curtis, Crawford, Clifford, Rowan, Richards and Walke. Surgeon W. D. Wolvetton, U. S. A., attends to the health of the camp. Will write you more anon when matters get a little more shipshape.

TUG.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The Fort Douglas amateurs are contributing not a little to the enjoyment of that pleasant station commanded by General A. McD. McCook. On June 3, an excellent performance of "Engaged" was given with the following cast: Cheviot Hill, Lieutenant Atkinson; Belwaver, Lieutenant Groesbeck; Mr. Symersou, Dr. Arthur; Angus Macalister, Lieut. Wetherell; Major McGillivuddy, Lieut. Morton; Beinda Treherne, Miss Phillips; Minnie, Mrs. Arthur; Mrs. Macfarlane, Mrs. Murdoch; Maggie, Miss Randolph; and Parker, Miss McCook. Adjutant Groesbeck was manager; Dr. Arthur scenic artist; and Lieut. Korwin, Assistant Stage Manager. The 6th Infantry band furnished the music. An open air concert by the band on June 22, under the direction of Chief Musician Louis Sigler, drew together a large attendance.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT WARREN, MASS.

On Thursday, July 3, Corporal L. Walizer, Battery K, and Musician Melia, Battery H, 4th Artillery, while sitting on the ramparts back of the men's quarters, heard a cry for help and saw some one splashing in the water near a sailboat. They ran down to a dory near the water's edge, launched it and without oars made their way to a point near where the accident occurred. A small boy, the only occupant of the sail boat, then threw them a boat-hook, with which they pushed through the ice grass. Corporal Walizer soon found the body, but had great difficulty in recovering it, as the hands were clenched tightly in the grass at the bottom. Prompt measures were taken by the men to resuscitate the lad and to procure assistance. Quite an hour elapsed before consciousness returned sufficiently to warrant his being removed to the post hospital. The lad was Horace Friend, aged 15, a grandson of the light keeper at Bug Light. With another smaller boy he had gone sailing, and had been knocked overboard by the boom. He owes his life to the energy and intelligence of the men named and to the accident of their presence. This is the third case of life saving at this post within the year, Captain Loring, of the Q. M. tug *Resolute*, saving two lives by very prompt response to the call of the corporal of the guard, who saw a boat upset on a stormy day in the spring, and Private McDonald, Battery K, a few days ago, by plunging in to the rescue of a comrade who was beyond his depth and sinking.

G. G. G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HOW THEY LIVE AT PLATTSBURG.

COMPANY I, 12th U. S. Infantry, Plattsburg, N. Y., celebrated Independence Day by disposing of this bill of fare:
Breakfast—Corned beef hash, potato hash, ham and eggs, soft bread, coffee and tea.
Dinner—Roast beef, potatoes with brown gravy; sirloin of beef, sparerib of pork, apple sauce; mutton with mint sauce, veal with jelly; fresh pork, savory dressing; boiled pickled pork and cabbage, St. Louis S. C. ham, pressed corned beef (cold). Vegetables—Mashed potatoes, stewed tomatoes, green peas, string beans, stewed turnips, cold slaw, potato salad, lettuce salad. Dessert—Plum pudding, cream sauce; green apple pie, peach pie, blackberry pie, pound cake, sponge cake, ice cream, raisin, tea, coffee, beer and cigars, iced tea.
Supper—Cold meats, corned beef, roast pork, roast beef, ox tongue, tomato soy. Pastry—Mince pie, green apple pie, peach pie, coffee, tea, etc.

"DUM VIVIMUS VIVAMUS."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

"The Fort Leavenworth Base Ball Club is, without doubt, the best ball club the Army ever had." This remark was made by an officer who takes great interest in athletic sports, and he has voiced the opinion of every one who has seen the club play. Sunday, June 29, the club went to Atchison, Kansas, to play the Delmonicos of that city, the "crack" nine of Kansas, and a salaried club. The game was witnessed by 600 people, a hundred of whom were ladies. The soldiers were beaten; not by any superior playing on the part of their opponents, but by the umpire. This gentleman—who, by the way, is a "saucy" of the Delmonicos—made such outrageous decisions in favor of his own nine, that the spectators, who paid to see a fair game, booed and hissed him, and demanded him to retire in favor of some distinguished umpire. But he, having a most unlimited supply of "gall" and an adamant cheek, refused to retire, but umpired the game to the end. Even with such a notorious fraud, they had hard work to beat the boys, as the score will show.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Delmonicos.....	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
Fort Leavenworths.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3

Errors.—Delmonicos, 15; Fort Leavenworths, 5.

Time of Game.—1 hour and 45 minutes.

The Fort boys will play them again in a few weeks, and you may look for an entirely different result.

The following are the members of the Ft. Leavenworth B. B. C.: Leary, 1b. and captain; Fanning, c.; Rohr, p.; Celine, 2b.; Derby, 3b.; Brower, s.; Gough, 1. f.; Sherman, c. f.; Kirsch, r. f. Manager.—Mr. Augur.

A game played at the fort July 6 between the Leavenworth Reds, of Leavenworth City, and the Fort Leavenworth resulted in a score of 12 to 3 in favor of the soldiers. The following is the score by innings:

Fort Leavenworths.....	6	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	12
Leavenworth Reds.....	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3

Errors.—Reds, 13; Fort Leavenworth, 4. Time of game, two hours. Umpire, Mr. Augur.

All the officers of the school are interested in the Club, and Col. Otis, the commandant, grants it all privileges, in the way of passes, etc., desired. Arrangements have been made to play in the following places before the season ends: Kansas City, Mo., with the Garden City B. B. C.; Atchison, with the Delmonicos; return game; Topeka, with the Topeka; Leavenworth, with the Greens; Kansas City, with the Kansas City Reds, and St. Joseph, Mo., with the St. Joe's.

A Fort Leavenworth correspondent writes: On the night of July 4th a complimentary hop was given by the officers of the garrison in honor of Miss Mamie C. Otis, the charming sister of Mrs. Lieutenant Wallace. Miss Otis left July 5 for St. Paul, and her departure is sincerely regretted by all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Major Schwan's Company G, 11th Infantry, celebrated the Fourth by partaking of the following excellent bill of fare: Boiled ham, mashed potatoes, peas, beans, cranberry sauce, beefs, cold slaw, bread, butter, jelly cake, coffee, apple, raspberry and lemon pies, ice cream, beer and cigars. This was certainly a fine dinner for the boys. The beer and cigars were purchased from a collection gotten up for that purpose by Sergeants Webb and Endres and every man of the company contributed his share willingly. Mr. Peter Roth, lately discharged as sergeant from Co. G, 14th Infantry, is now the proprietor of a hotel and boarding house at Pierre, Dak.

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Sergeant W. W. Dolman, Co. E, 2d Infantry, tried at Fort Conr d'Alene for violation of the 62d Article of War, General Miles says: "The introduction and admission as evidence, on the part of the prosecution, of a statement made by the accused during a previous trial, without his consent, was improper; the contents of the statement could only properly be brought before this Court as evidence in the form of original matter. In the opinion of the Reviewing Authority the Court violated a well established rule of evidence in admitting, notwithstanding the objection of the accused, parol evidence onto the record matter of a Court-Martial. The proceedings in the case are therefore disapproved. Sergeant Dolman will be released from arrest and returned to duty with his company. (G. C. M. O. 31, D. Columbus, June 20.)

THE HONOR OF OFFICERS DEFENDED.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of June 30 you have, by an oversight, allowed the insertion of a letter from New London, Conn., stating that the ex-soldier, Kennedy, killed his wife because she "kept the company of dissolute Army officers," and that "she was with one of them on the night of the murder." If there are men capable of making statements like this, it is possible there are others of a grade to believe it. Will you, therefore, say in the Tribune that the statement is entirely false and imbecile?

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM FISH,
2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery.
FORT TRUMBULL, NEW LONDON, CONN., July 3, 1884.
[His signature is evidently meant for Williston Fish.]

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE MONEY.

The General Deficiency bill provides for the payment of the third installment of New Orleans prize money, generally known as the "Farragut prize money." The amount appropriated has to be distributed among about 5,000 claimants. It will take six weeks or two months to make the necessary computations and preparations, and it is desirable that the claimants should know that no claim can be paid until that time has elapsed, and that in no case can applicants forward their claims by a visit to Washington.

A PHYSICIAN of Bellevue Hospital says that cutting the hair short is of doubtful utility in summer, since the hair in its integrity is a good non-conductor of heat, to which we may add that it is also a good gatherer of perspiration.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHEN LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Sailed from New York July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., July 7.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Willes. At New York Navy-yard, having defects of collision with S. S. *Aurania* made good.

TEKUMSEH, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Has orders to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. s. a.) En route to the U. S. Left St. Helena, May 6, for Montevideo, as reported by cable. Expected at New York in September next.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, April 29, 1884. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. a.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Gibraltar at last accounts, en route to Lisbon to meet the *Powhatan*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. En route to Lisbon to meet the *Powhatan*.

KREASARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Piræus, Greece, May 14.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear-Admiral J. H. Upham.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, July 6, on her cruise South.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, April 19.

LACKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, June 4. Address mail to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. At Mare Island, Cal. Was put in commission July 7. Has orders to proceed to Callao, Peru, as soon as ready, and relieve the storeship *Onward*.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickinson. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Now at Mare Island, Cal., to proceed to Sitka, as the relief of the *Adams*.

The San Francisco Report, referring to the arrival of the *Pinta*, says: The vessel was styled the poor little *Pinta* by the press, and it was suggested, with grim facetiousness, that she would make a fine coffin for her officers and crew. She really surprised everybody by her trip. She steamed a distance of 14,300 miles, passed through four gales with a comparative ease, received no damage and is as sound now as she ever was.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Valparaiso, April 30, for Coquimbo, to remain in the latter port until May 13, and then go to Iquique.

SHERANDOAN, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, May 23, 1884. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†) address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai April 17. Was to proceed to Corea.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Ningpo, China, May 28.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Rose Island, Corea, April 17. Was to proceed to Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Canton April 13, and has since left for Shanghai, China.

OSCEOLA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal.

Commander McGlenssey reports from Palermo, Italy, June 19, 1884, as follows:

Arrived at Palermo June 18, having left Gibraltar on the 13th. While at Gibraltar called upon Major Gen. Walker, commanding H. B. M. troops at that place, Sir J. M. Adye, Acting Governor, and Capt. Purvis, commanding of the Dock-yard. Said visits were returned. Also exchanged visits with Lieut. Cochrane, commanding H. B. M. ship *Grappler*; Commander Hoffman, commanding the German corvette *Mohve*; and Capt. Rawns, commanding Norwegian school ship *Norman*. Governor Adye seems to be very popular with the townspeople of Gibraltar. During his stay at Gibraltar Commander McGlenssey was very kindly entertained at dinner by Lady Adye, Capt. Purvis and Lieutenant Cochrane, and was much indebted to our Consul, H. J. Sprague, for many acts of courtesy, both official and personal. Coal being much cheaper at Messina than at Palermo, would stop there for the purpose of obtaining it, and then leave for Port Said. A telegram was received July 7, from Comdr. McGlenssey, stating that the *Osceola* had arrived at Port Said, Egypt, July 5. All well.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Ghadden. Left Shanghai for Ningpo and Foochow on May 13. From there to Canton to relieve the *Monocacy*.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. Reported by cable at Naples, Italy, June 27.

Captain Skerrett reports from Aden, Arabia, June 5, 1884, as follows:

Arrived at Aden, June 3, 1884, after a pleasant passage of 33

days from Batavia, Java. Aden is on the boundary line between the Asiatic and European stations. They left Hong Kong April 9, and arrived at Singapore April 18. Left Singapore April 23, and arrived at Batavia April 26. Left Batavia June 1. At the places visited the customary salutes and courtesies to the civil, military and naval authorities were exchanged. On June 4 the U. S. Vice-Consul at Aden visited the ship, and on leaving was saluted with 5 guns. On the same day Captain Skerrett paid an official visit to the Political Resident, and during the afternoon he returned the visit, and was received with the usual honors, and on leaving was saluted with 13 guns. Would leave Aden June 5. Health of officers and crew excellent.

TRINITY, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. a.), Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Arrived at Nagasaki from Corea June 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Capt. Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Lieutenant P. M. Symonds, Executive. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for Newport, R. I., July 7.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 2.

On Special Service.

ALERT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. Left St. John's May 22.

ALAHAM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. At Washington, D. C.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Commanding. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 2, 1884. Took in coal and sailed May 5.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. On her summer cruise.

DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. On her summer cruise.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Charles McGrover. At New York Navy-yard.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from New York June 27th, for Lisbon, with relief crews for *Lancaster* and *Quinnebaug*. Will touch on route at Fayal, and on return to U. S. will touch at Funchal.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Arrived at San Diego, Cal., June 23, 1884.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her summer cruise will visit Gibraltar, Genoa, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, and then come home.

A letter received this week from Captain Shepard, dated Gibraltar, June 21, states that all on board are well. The *St. Mary's* expected to sail for Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, June 23, reaching Santa Cruz about July 6. From there she would sail for New London, Conn., on July 10, reaching home about the middle of August.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Norfolk, Va., at last accounts.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., May 9. Took in coal, and sailed May 11 for Disco.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander F. M. Green. Returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, July 10, from Newport, R. I.

SPREDDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson in temporary command. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WARREN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving Ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catfish*, *Lehigh*, *Mapache*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullin.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Commodore Luce has been directed to detail a sufficient number of officers from the *New Hampshire* and *Jamestown* to complete the trials of the *Nina*.

Mr. Talbot, by direction of the Committee on Naval Affairs, offered in the House last week, and asked for immediate consideration of, a resolution providing for the appointment of a sub-committee of three to sit during the recess to investigate the charges of misconduct against Moses H. Webber, of the Charleston Navy Yard. Objection being made, the resolution went over.

ADMIRAL Sir F. Nicholson, Bart., presided at a meeting at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday, when a paper by Captain O. E. Buckle, R. N., on "Sir William Thomson's Sounding Machine: its advantages in Peace and War," was read by Captain S. Long, R. N., in the unavoidable absence of Captain Buckle. The construction and working of the "machine" are very peculiar. A narrow glass tube, closed at one end, and colored inside with chromate of silver, is placed, with the open end downward, in a brass guard tube. The upper end is fastened to the extremity of a coil of very fine steel wire wound round a drum, and a lead sinker is attached below. The wire is passed over a pulley at the stern, and the tubes and sinker are lowered into the sea. As the glass tube sinks the sea water rises in it, compressing the contained air, and decomposing the chromate of silver. The depth of water sounded is measured by its density, as indicated by the height to which it has risen in the glass tube, and not by the length of wire that has run out. Soundings not exceeding 100 fathoms can be taken easily without stopping or slackening speed. It appears that this instrument is used by all vessels in the navy of France and some other countries, and by our principal

ship companies, while in the Royal Navy it is issued to armed-clip ships only.

Lieut. C. H. McClellan, of the Life-Saving Service, has designed and had constructed by Goodell and Waters, of Philadelphia, a carriage to carry the life-saving apparatus to a wreck. Lieut. McClellan's contrivance carries the carriage, the rope, the ammunition and everything pertaining to the gun, including a medicine chest. One horse or four men can easily convey it wherever desired, the entire weight of the vehicle being only 1,100 pounds. The cost was about \$1,000. Lieut. McClellan, under whose personal superintendence tests will be made at Tom's River Beach, N. J., is confident the experiment will result in the saving of much life that would have been otherwise lost through the inefficiency of the present apparatus and methods.

The U. S. Fishery Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. Wm. M. Wood, U. S. N., commanding, arrived at Baltimore, Md., July 3, with a fish flock in tow, from St. Jerome's bay, St. Mary's county, bound for Havre de Grace. Thence she will continue to Wood's Hole to begin the summer work of the commission.

An interesting and exhaustive report by Professor J. E. Norrie, of the Navy, upon the Suez Canal, gives an account of the commercial and financial progress of the enterprise to date, together with a complete history of its construction. It also embodies a statement of the recent arrangement made with the British shipowners in respect to the reduction of tolls. The gross earnings of the canal for the last year were \$19,000,000. The dividends were about six per cent.

The Hydrographic office has issued a Pilot chart of the North Atlantic Ocean for July, minute in detail and useful to mariners. Heavy fogs are to occur along our Northern coast and over the Banks during July, and icebergs will be met as far south as latitude 41 deg. 30 min. between 45 deg. and 60 deg. west longitude.

Lieutenant Commander W. H. Webb, U. S. N., of the *Alert*, has written Mr. T. H. Sellers, of Vallejo, Cal., a letter endorsing his boat detaching apparatus which is in use on the *Alert* as being fully equal if not superior to anything of the kind in use in the Navy.

Owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Naval Appropriation bill on time, work at the Washington Navy-yard was stopped for half a day on Monday. Commodore Sommes stopped to get any instructions from the Secretary of the Navy in the matter, interpreted the law literally and stopped the work until there was money available to pay for it. There was no suspension at the other yards.

Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper has been ordered to be at Portsmouth with the *Tennessee* on July 25, where he will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Alliance*, *Vandalia* and *Yantic* are also ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., to be there by the 25th of July.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 7.—Commander George Dewey, to temporary duty at the Navy Department, August 1 next.

Lieutenant Charles T. Rice, to duty on the Coast Survey. Ensign George R. Clark, to the Michigan on July 14.

Ensign Wm. L. Howard, to the steamer *Alarm*. Asst. Engineer Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, to the training ship *New Hampshire* July 12.

JULY 8.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Schuetz, to the Despatch. Lieutenant J. C. Burnett, to the receiving ship *Independence* as Executive.

Ensign Harold H. Eames, to the Nantucket. Ensign Edwin A. Anderson, to the Passaic. Ensign Wiley R. M. Field, to the *Alarm*.

Paymaster Wm. J. Thomson, to the Lackawanna, per steamer of July 21.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Otis C. Tiffany, to the Tallapoosa July 12.

Assistant Engineer James H. Fitts, to the *Vandalia*. JULY 9.—Ensign Spencer S. Wood to duty at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Geo. P. Lumsden, to the receiving ship *Wyandotte*.

JULY 11.—Commander Allen V. Reed, to examination for promotion.

Ensign Joseph L. Jayne to ordnance instruction, Navy-yard Washington.

DETACHED.

JULY 7.—Lieutenant Arthur B. Speyers, from the training ship *Saratoga*, on July 12, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Edwin K. Moore, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the training ship *Saratoga* July 12.

Lieutenant John T. Sullivan, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer *Endeavor* and placed on sick leave.

JULY 8.—Lieutenant Cameron Mott. Winslow, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Despatch.

Lieutenant Chas. H. Ansdon, from the Despatch and ordered to duty in the Nautical Almanac Office.

Ensign Rennie P. Scherwin, from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Nantucket.

Paymaster Wm. W. Woodhull, from the Lackawanna and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Smith, from the Tallapoosa, July 12, ordered to settle accounts then wait orders.

JULY 9.—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Persons, from the receiving ship *Wyandotte* and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 10.—Lieutenant Charles R. Miles, from the *Saratoga* and placed on waiting orders.

COMMISSIONED.

Spencer S. Wood, Wm. B. Fletcher, Marbury Johnston, Wm. B. Whittlesey, Joseph L. Jayne, Finley A. McNut, James G. Doyle, Lorenzo Semple, John J. Blandin, Albert L. Key, William L. Howard, Wiley R. M. Field, Harold H. Eames and Edwin A. Anderson as Ensigns in the Navy from July 1, 1884.

Emil Theiss, Wm. H. P. Creighton, James H. Fitts and Wm. H. Chambers as Assistant Engineers in the Navy from July 1, 1884.

LEAVE.

Granted to Asst. Engineer Henry E. Rhoades for three months with permission to leave the United States.

Granted to Passed Asst. Engineer John D. Toppin for three months with permission to leave the United States.

RETIRED.

Naval Cadet Edwin B. Weeks, to take effect July 7.

DROPPED FROM THE SERVICE.

Naval Cadets W. B. Day and Wm. S. Hollis, July 10, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

The term of Major Geo. F. Houston's service at the Marine

Barracks, Washington, D. C., expiring on July 10, he has been ordered to continue in that service until April 1, 1885.

Second Lieutenant J. G. McWhorter, Arthur H. Clark, Thomas O. Prince and Joseph H. Perdition were ordered to report to Colonel McCawley, Commandant of Marine Corps, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant Geo. Barnett was detached July 3 from the Marine Barracks at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Flats.

Second Lieutenant C. Marra Perkins was detached July 1 from the Flats and ordered to report to Commandant of Marine Corps for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush was detached July 7 from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, Washington, for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Second Lieutenant C. M. Perkins, ordered, July 12, to report to the Commandant of the Navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for instruction.

Captain R. L. Meade, granted one month's leave from July 15.

COMMISSIONED.

Jacob G. McWhorter, Thos. O. Prince, Arthur H. Clark, and Joseph H. Perdition, as Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps from July 1, 1884.

THE SWATARA RUN INTO.

On Friday, July 4, as the *Swatara* was riding at anchor in New York Bay, she was run into by the *Aurania*, of the Cunard Line, and a large hole in her bow. Lieut. John Noel, U. S. N., who was officer of the watch when the collision occurred, gives the following account of it:

"We had just finished swinging to the ebb tide and were heading about north—at this time it was thirty-five minutes after ten p. m.—and I was standing at the top of the starboard gangway, when I heard Naval Cadet Hill, officer of the foremast, sing out, 'Look out there!' I looked over the port side and saw a large steamer close aboard and coming into us, and the next moment heard her crash into our port bow.

"Our vessel lurched heavily to starboard and then appeared to sink by the head. I immediately ordered all hands on deck, directing them to lay aft to their stations for abandoning ship, and sent the carpenter's mate to sound the bell to see if the ship was leaking. By this time the *Aurania*—for this I found to be the ship which had struck us—had passed by and kept on up the North River without slackening her speed, which I judged to have been about eight knots per hour. She neither hailed us nor answered our hail.

"In a few seconds after the crash all hands were on deck in decidedly undress uniform; but so perfect was the discipline that no unusual excitement was noticeable. The carpenter's mate having reported that the *Swatara* was making no water, and seeing that the spars forward showed no signs of falling, except the port foretopmast studding-sail boom and the foretopgallant yard, which had been knocked overboard by the concussion, I ordered the men forward to secure temporarily the rigging and spars which had been damaged by the upper spars of the *Aurania*.

"The weather at the time of the collision was a little thick, but not sufficiently so to make fog signals necessary. The lights in Jersey City and Brooklyn were plainly visible. The *Swatara's* stay light was burning brightly. The *Aurania* was, as near as I could judge, heading about northeast when she struck us, and was trying to change her course to port to clear us, but was too close to sheer off in time. No assistance was sent to the *Swatara* by any vessel within sound of the collision. The statement which has been made to the effect that the *Vandalia* sent boats to the *Swatara's* assistance is incorrect."

A Board of Survey has estimated the damage to the *Swatara* at \$3,500.

Of this collision even so prejudiced an observer as the New York *Sun* is forced to say: "The evidence is clear that the *Swatara* was not in fault when she was run into by the *Aurania* the other night. She had a light out and an officer sufficiently alert to shout a warning when the *Cunarder* was discerned close by in the thick weather."

Capt. Wilcox is quoted in the *Herald* as saying: "It seems to me that Capt. Haines' conduct was outrageous. It seems to me that, as an act of courtesy and humanity, to at least send a boat and ascertain if he could be of any assistance after striking us. But no; we might have all gone to the bottom for anything he did. He reminds me of the captain of the *Bombay*, who ran away and left the poor *O.aida* people to their fate."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

JULY 8, 1884.

The Fourth of July was observed at this station in the usual way, hoisting of flags and the firing of a salute at noon, and the old frigate *Constitution* was dressed with flags, in rainbow fashion, by the apprentice boys of the U. S. training ship *Portsmouth*.

The *Portsmouth* sailed on the 7th inst. for Newport, R. I., to all her complement. While lying at this yard she was thoroughly renovated, painted throughout, and underwent repairs sufficient to enable her to resume summer cruising, which will extend from the Capes of the Delaware to Bar Harbor, until October.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BASE BALL AT MARINE BARRACKS.

As if to vary the amenities of the base ball fever, a rather comical match was arranged and partly played here on July 5, between the nine fittest and nine leanest men of the garrison. The former were captained by Sergeant Beeler, a magnificent 200-pounder, and the latter by Corporal Wyne, the living illustration of Euclid's definition of a straight line.

The fatness went first to the field, their captain undertaking the difficult duty of pitcher. His first shot bounded off the scorer's table, scattering reporters, scorers, manuscripts and reporter matter in all directions. He next essayed with his left hand, with much more effect, the ball striking square on the nose of Bryndal, the dog-fancier, who, with an amazed smile, was watching the game through a window of the left wing. Disgusted with the manifest incompetency of their pitcher, the fat men relegated him to the humble position of centre field, detaching fatty Robson, better known as Jimbo, from his striking resemblance to that famous quadruped, in his stead.

Now commenced the playing. Biko, the first skinny to the bat, after being twice knocked off his pins by the wind of the ball, obtained his base on balls. His successor, Role and Carington, both went out on strike, while he, in a vain attempt to steal 2d, was put out by Palmer. The fat men now braced themselves for their trial at the bat. Deesey, taking the initiative, missed twice and then, closing his eyes, struck frantically at the ball. His third strike proved to be a "lucky hit," as the ball sped with lightning velocity past the centre-fielder, clean down the fence at the opposite end of the grounds. Not realising what he had to do until the shouts from his colleagues warned him that he had to run for it, with a look of agony on his face, he started for first. Meanwhile the ball was being fielded in slowly, and, though fully five minutes had elapsed before it

reached first base, it got there ahead of the panting fat man. Beeler next doubled the ash, but not so effectively as his predecessor, as he only succeeded in stopping the ball directly in front of him. He, however, made for his base and, doubtless, would have reached it in a few minutes but for Role, the skin catcher, who in throwing the ball to the last baseman struck the unfortunate runner on the back of the head, causing him to perform the difficult acrobatic feat known as a double somersault.

The game had now lasted three hours, and the fat men asked for an adjournment to enable them to take a bath. The skinnies, however, decided to postpone the game until the next Wednesday.

LIST OF REVENUE MARINE VESSELS.

Alert, 2d Lieut. Chas. H. McCallan, Tom's River, N. J.
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, Oswego, N. Y.
Boutwell, Capt. John G. Baker, comdg, Savannah, Ga.
Chase, Capt. L. G. Shepard, comdg, New Bedford, Mass.
C. Fitz, Capt. L. N. Stoddard, comdg, Wilmington, N. C.
Corwin, Capt. M. A. Healy, comdg, on cruise to Alaska.
Crawford, (out of commission).
Coxe, 1st Lieut. F. M. Manger, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Chandler, 1st Lieut. D. F. Tostler, comdg, New York.
Dallas, Capt. Thomas W. Lay, comdg, Portland, Me.
Dexter, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg, Newport, R. I.
Dix, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg, Key West.
Discover, Engineer E. F. Webster, in charge, Savannah, Ga.
Ewing, 1st Lieut. John Bennett, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Forsenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg, Detroit, Mich.
Forward, Capt. T. B. Mullett, comdg, Mobile, Ala.
Gallatin, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Grant, Capt. Joseph Irish, comdg, New York.
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, comdg, Baltimore, Md.
Hamilton, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. George Williams, comdg, Boston, Mass.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg, Milwaukee, Wis.
McCulloch, Lieut. H. D. Smith, temp. comdg, Charleston, S. C.
McLane, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Manhattan, out of commission.
Penrose, 1st Lieut. J. M. Simms, comdg, Galveston, Tex.
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, Fitting out at Buffalo.
Report, 2d Lieut. W. A. Failing, comdg, Chippewague, Va.
Rush, 2d Lieut. C. H. Cooper, comdg, San Francisco, Cal.
Stevens, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg, New Bern, N. C.
Seward, Capt. David Evans, comdg, Shiloborough, Mass.
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Search, 2d Asst. Engr. H. O. Henshaw, in charge, Baltimore, Md.
Saville, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, in charge, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Vanderbilt, 2d Lieut. George E. McConnell, in charge, Bay Shore, L. I.
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg, Eastport, Me.
Wolcott, 1st Lieut. Jas. B. Moore, comdg, Port Townsend, W. T.
Washington, 1st Lieut. M. L. Phillips, comdg, New York.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Colby M. Chester, Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector.
Steamer A. D. Bache—Lieutenant Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.
Steamer Arago—Address Charleston, S. C. (Laid up).
Steamer Barataria—Address, care Woodward and Wight, New Orleans, La. (Laid up).
Steamer G. N. Black—Lieut. Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Baltimore, Md.
Schooner Drift—Lieut. John C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comdg.—Address Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Schooner Egrets—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N.—Address Milbridge, Me.
Schooner Ernest—Lieut. C. T. Forre, U. S. N.—Address Seabeck, W. T.
Steamer Endeavor—Lieut. G. O. Hanns, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, New York.
Steamer Gades—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, N. Y.
Steamer Hunter—Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., commanding—Address Port Townsend, W. T.
Steamer M. Arthur—Lieut. Edward D. Tausig, U. S. N., comdg.—Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.
Schooner Patterson—Lieut. W. G. Cutler, U. S. N., comdg.—Address New London, Conn.
Steamer Patterson—Lieut. R. Glover, U. S. N., comdg.—Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FISH COMMISSION.

The *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander G. L. Tanner, commanding, arrived at Washington Yard, May 18. The *Albatross* expects to leave the latter part of this week for Norfolk, where she will go into dock for some slight repairs.

The *Fish Hawk*, Lieut. W. M. Wood, commanding, at Navy Yard, Washington.

The *Lookout*, Mate Jas. A. Smith, commanding, is at Washington, D. C.

(From a Letter to the New York Times.)

EXPERIMENTS WITH TORPEDO-BOATS.

ADMIRAL JAURES, of the French Navy, has recently been conducting a series of practical torpedo tests on the coast of Algeria. Two torpedo-boats formed the attack, and the *gorda cote*, a species of monitor, the defence. In his report, Admiral Jaures says: "The speed of the ironclads was 9 knots, that of the *torpilleur* 18 knots, consequently their combined velocity was 27 knots, or as the knot is equal to 1,850 metres, 27x1,850=49,950 metres; in round numbers 50,000 metres. Now, if in one hour, or 60 minutes, the *torpilleur* and the *cuirasse* can accomplish between them a distance of 50,000 metres, they would have gotten over 1,000 metres in 1 minute and 2 seconds. Within 1 minute and 2 seconds after *torpilleur* No. 64 was sighted she would have reached the squadron and discharged her torpedoes. I am of the opinion that this time was too short to permit of her being sunk by our artillery."

"These results," continues the Admiral, "appear to be decisive. Writers in the maritime press have pretended that in consequence of the coils produced in front of *torpilleurs* moving with vertiginous rapidity torpedoes could not be thrown with any degree of accuracy. This is an error. Three days previous to the squadron's departure from Toulon, notwithstanding a strong easterly wind and a very rough sea, *torpilleurs* Nos. 63 and 64, moving with a speed exceeding 18 knots and consequently producing a great volute, attained the target every time. This objection is then without weight. It has also been urged that the torpedo's course will be deviated by the swell occasioned by the prow of the ironclad in movement. On this point no conclusive experiments have yet been made. But should it be as alleged, the *torpilleur* can obviate the difficulty by describing a curve, it will be considerably more exposed to the enemy's projectiles, but this question is quite of secondary importance." In short, as matters now stand, it can be said that the ironclad would certainly be reached by the *torpilleur*, and that the issue of an encounter between the giant and the pigmy of the sea must be the destruction of the former. It is true that the English pretend to have solved "practically" the problem of ironclad defence against the action of torpedoes by the suspension of steel nets around a vessel at a few metres from its side. But is this invention of any genuine practical utility? This experience only can prove, but experts even now assert that the trials of this proposed defensive system, which are to be made by the French home squadron on its next cruise, will demonstrate that this heavy, cumbersome accessory will not only greatly reduce the speed

of any ship provided with it, but will seriously interfere with its manoeuvres.

During their present session the French Chambers will be asked for an appropriation of 8,000,000. for a renewal of Admiral Jaures's experiments which he proposes to make in all sorts of weather, when there is a heavy swell, as well as during a dead calm, in order to provide for every situation possible during an ordinary voyage. Meanwhile, however, these facts are held to have been established: First, that the action of torpedo boats reduces the speed of armored squadrons to a maximum of six knots, which exposes them to the shock of runs moving with a speed of from 16 to 20 knots; second, in order to escape being surprised a squadron must cover itself with the light of its electrical projectors, which is in positive contradiction with existing naval tactics, as this illumination of the target must favor the aim of the enemy's cannon.

The trials along the African coast were executed by moonlight in magnificent weather, with a sea as calm as the surface of a Summer lake; finally, and this point is essential, the attack was set for a particular hour; that is, it was to be made between 9 and 10 p. m.; the officers on deck, the watchers in the tops, we on the look-out, every condition was in favor of the squadron, and yet the torpedo boat was not seen until it was within a distance of 1,000 metres, and one minute afterward was at 5 metres distance from the Admiral's vessel. What, then, if a single torpedo boat could do so much, would be the surprise and panic on board of an ironclad if a dozen or twenty *torpilleurs* should unexpectedly make their appearance as its assailants? But, urge the optimists, so soon as a *torpilleur's* presence has been signalled its course can be easily followed and its movements watched by means of the electric lights. Granted, but this proves nothing. Each *torpilleur* would monopolize the services of at least one projector, and, as a squadron has 10 of these institutions, I ask how many *torpilleurs* might creep up without being signalled? The optimists add also that the *torpilleurs* and *claircours*—vedette boats I may call them—belonging to a squadron will prevent all possibility of a surprise. This is again questionable; it is infinitely more probable that their action will be only an additional element of confusion. In what manner are friendly torpedo boats to be distinguished from hostile torpedo boats, how are they to recognize the distinction of nationalities and avoid the falling foul of a colleague instead of an enemy? The more one reflects the more it becomes evident that a squadron of ironclads attacked by a flotilla of torpedo boats, gunboats, and rams moving at a high rate of speed is doomed to destruction. Wherefore, as for the coat of single *cuirasse* a nation can provide itself with such a flotilla, which is sure to vanquish its gigantic adversary obliged in the interest of its own salvation to so illuminate itself as to increase its own danger of being hit by the enemy's projectiles, it is logical to suppose that naval tactics are on the eve of radical modification.

House bill 1017, to increase the personnel of the Inspector General's Department of the Army, is the last bill reported by the Senate Military Committee, and is at the foot of the calendar. It having passed the House, however, gives it a great advantage over many of the Senate bills preceding it. Its final passage next session is confidently expected. Captain William P. Clark, 3d Cavalry, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, denies that he is an applicant for appointment in this Department, and has not the slightest idea that it will be tendered him, if the bill should pass.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A General court martial will meet at Ft. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., July 17. Details: Col. H. G. Gibson, 3d Art.; Surgeon Joseph B. Gibson, M. D.; Capt. J. C. Turnbull, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Barstow, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. T. D. Maurice, John P. Mount, 3d Art., and H. H. Lindlow, 3d Artillery, Judge Advocate. (S. O. 140, D. East, July 11.)

A general court martial will meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 15. Details: Surgeon Ely McCallan, M. D.; Capt. Harry C. Cushing, and Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker, James L. Wilson, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 140, D. East, July 11.)

Col. Henry M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, is detailed to be present with the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, at the seven days' encampment of the National Guard of that State, at Gettysburg, Pa., commencing August 2, 1884, for the purpose of observing the condition of the troops, and to furnish such information as may promote their efficiency, etc. Upon completion of this service Col. Black will return to Fort Wayne, Mich., and submit, for the information of superior military authorities, a full report of his observations while at the camp. (S. O. 140, D. East, July 11.)

Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. A., is, by operation of law this day, retired from active service (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Major Thos. Ward, A. A. G., will report at Washington for duty in the A. G. O. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav., will report to the Commanding General Dept. of the East for duty as Acting Asst. Inspector General (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Leave until November 20, 1884, is granted Lieut. George H. Cameron, 7th Cav. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Capt. G. T. Olmsted, U. S. A., will report to the Co., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Capt. W. H. Farnell, 1st Cav., now in Washington on leave, will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty until Sept. 30, when he will proceed to join his troop (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Geo. E. Pond, A. Q. M. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 10.)

Assistant Surgeon J. J. Kane, U. S. A., is detailed member of the Retiring Board at Governor's Island, vice Surgeon J. H. Janeway, relieved. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 11.)

During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Wilson will take charge of his office. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 11.)

WEST POINT cadets are now taught how to swim, how to rescue a drowning person, and the quickest method of restoring the apparently drowned. We see it stated that in last year's class none were able to swim a stroke when they entered the Academy, but before the summer every one of them could swim across the Hudson, three quarters of a mile, and some could swim back again.

The seventeenth volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, just out, contains a paper on Oregon by Lieutenant T. W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and an excellent account of the American Navy by Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. Navy.

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DURING the session of Congress just closed the Presi-
dent approved three hundred and seventy bills and
vetoed one—the Fitz John Porter bill. Seven bills
became laws without his signature, and six private
relief bills which had been passed by Congress
during the last ten days of the session failed to
become laws by reason of the withholding of the Presi-
dent's approval. Four of these embodied a feature
of the Fitz John Porter bill, which led to the veto of
that measure, namely, the creating of an office by Con-
gress to be filled by the person named in the measure.
They were as follows: For the relief of Gen. William
W. Averill, for the relief of Benjamin F. Pope, for the
reinstatement of John M. Quackenbush as commander
in the Navy, and authorizing the appointment and re-
tirement of Samuel Kramer as chaplain in the Navy.
The other two measures were: a bill for the relief of
George P. Webster, late quartermaster in the Army,
whose accounts were suspended, and a bill for the re-
lief of Joseph F. Wilson, of Peoria, Ill.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORDNANCE WORKS.

In a recent report by the American Consul—Mr.
Potter—at Crefeld, it is pointed out that the Imperial
Government of Germany, whose ordnance department
and equipments for war are the most advanced and per-
fect in the world, does not maintain a national manu-
factory for the production of cast steel ordnance. The
Government prefers to purchase war materials of this
description from Mr. Krupp and other private manufac-
turers. To keep such an establishment exclusively
occupied the State would, in times of peace, produce
beyond its needs, and the products of many years of
manufacture would accumulate, and it is not forgotten,
adds Mr. Potter, that the ideas which generally govern
such national establishments are those of engineers who
move in official rut, and that when war does come, the
accumulated ordnance would most likely be found defi-
cient in the modifications and improvements which had
in the meantime been introduced by the unfettered and
more enterprising ingenuity of private manufacturers.
The German Government therefore considers it advan-
tageous to patronize Krupp, and to see that no obstacles
are allowed to exist which will in any way interfere
with his engagements with other nations. In this way
there is maintained within the jurisdiction of the Em-
pire, and without cost to the State, the largest estab-
lishment in the world for the manufacture of war mater-
ial, and which has a force always large enough to
meet any demands which the Government can make
upon it in time of need.

We commend this very sensible statement to the
advocates of that most injudicious proposition for a
Government foundry, which has been made still more
inadmissible by the suggestion that it should be divided
into two branches, one for the Army and the other for
the Navy. Comparison between the results of the
system we propose to adopt, as exemplified by English
experience, with the results of the opposite system
adopted by Germany, is instructive. In a petition
against the English system, signed by, among others,
Sir Henry Bessemer, Professor Osborne Reynolds, and
Mr. Merrifield, the petitioners say: "That we believe
that the defects in our present system of ordnance arise,
and are likely to have undue continuance, from the ab-
sence of independent criticism, and in consequence of
the technical advisers of the Government being the
same persons as those who either are, or have been, in
charge of the manufactories responsible for these de-
fects. That we believe there are in existence several
systems of ordnance superior to the Woolwich system,
but that these have not had fair trial in this country

because of the jealousy of the technical advisers of the
Government in favor of our own system. That this
jealousy has caused an undue resistance, not only to the
adoption of better ordnance, but also to the reception of
true theoretical principles of gunnery and the construc-
tion of ordnance, and that in consequence false infor-
mation and wrong principles have been officially dis-
seminated and taught in both Services."

Human nature is much the same in the service as
out of it, and we are all of us by nature inclined to
think as ill of those who come to destroy our prerog-
atives as the silversmiths of Ephesus did of the Christian
fanatic who went through their streets preaching a
new religion and destroying their trade in the images
of the great Diana of the Ephesians. It
is the revolutionary inventions which are the
most important, and it is precisely these inventions
which meet with the most opposition from those who
will be compelled by them to adopt new methods and
unlearn all they have learned. We are sorry to notice
indications of this spirit in dealing with the subject of
the use of dynamite as an explosive for shells. What
would be thought of an officer who should take the
shell charge of the 100-ton gun, 80lbs. of powder,
hang it in a bag against an iron plate, and then gravely
report the results of firing it as a test of the power of
the 100-ton gun? But is not this precisely what was
done at Annapolis in the case of the Pneumatic gun?
We are surprised that so intelligent a gentleman as our
most capable, accomplished and experienced Congress-
man from New York, Mr. Samuel S. Cox, should be
deceived by it. Yet we find incorporated in his speech
on the Fortification Bill, with apparent approval, a state-
ment that the Annapolis experiment shows that "the
effect of a dynamite shell against the side of a modern
armored vessel, with steel plates of from 10 to 24 inches
in solid thickness, backed with from 14 to 15 inches of
solid oak, can be estimated as nil." This may be the
case, but what evidence of it is given by the experiment
in question? A shell loaded with dynamite and fired
from the Pneumatic gun will have, as the results of the
experiments thus far shown, some penetration, to say
the least, and the additional tamping effect of the im-
petus given by the propulsion of the shell. How then
are we to judge what the effect will be of a dynamite
shell striking the side of a vessel under such conditions,
by hanging a bag of dynamite against an iron plate,
where it has not even the tamping effect of the weight
of the dynamite? A comparison of the results pro-
duced with dynamite with the results which would fol-
low the explosion of the same amount of black powder,
fired under the same conditions, is the only one that is
allowable. If we could safely reason by analogy from
this, to the comparative results of firing dynamite and
powder from guns, what would it show? We say this,
not as an advocate of the use of dynamite, but as an un-
relenting opponent of unfairness of any sort, especially
in dealing with questions which concern our prepara-
tions for war.

The late Emperor Napoleon III., in the preface to
his work "Du Passe et de l'Avenir de l'Artillerie," says
that the progress of artillery had to contend with "two
formidable enemies—imprudent innovations and rou-
tine," but he laid the greatest stress on routine. He
said, "Not only does routine scrupulously preserve, like
some sacred deposit, the errors of antiquity, but it
actually opposes, might and main, the most legitimate
and the most evident improvements." The quotation
is not novel, but it is applicable here.

GENERAL Abbot was present, with others, at Sandy
Hook on Tuesday last to witness the firing of
an 8-inch dynamite shell. The shell was charged with
54 lbs. of explosive gelatine. The gelatine was en-
closed in a thick pasteboard cylinder, which was divided
into four compartments by two partitions crossing each
other. There was a cushion of cork in the shell and
a rubber hollow cylinder about 8 in. long placed between
the charge and the shell. The inside of shell and the
paper case were well covered with black-lead. The
service charges of powder (35 lbs.) are said to have
been used, but we have no definite information about
this. There was no detonator in the shells. The first
shot went successfully to target, the point indented the
iron about 7 inches (so far as we can judge from the ac-
count we receive) and exploded, but did no harm be-
yond the indentation. The next shell appears to have
gotten as far as the muzzle and burst in the bore,
scoring up the rifling but doing no great injury that
was then apparent. A full examination was to have
been made next day.

An officer present picked up a piece of the paper case
which had been enclosed in the shell, and from its ex-
amination stated that he did not think the gelatine had
exploded. Now, the query is, "Did the shell burst

up' of its own accord," or, in other words, have we a new explosive in cast or wrought iron per se? Our idea is that the gelatine exploded with a very low order of explosion, as might be expected without a proper detonator, and that it did little damage to the target in the first fire for the same reason. Had it been fully exploded it must have burst the gun.

BILLS LEFT ON THE CALENDARS.

A REFERENCE to the calendars of the two Houses of Congress show that the following measures of interest to the two Services have been left over for the consideration of the last session of the 48th Congress. Many of these measures hold good places on the calendars, and if Congress at its next session shows a disposition to do anything at all it is not improbable that some of them will be successful:

SENATE CALENDAR.

590 amending clause 2 of section 2426 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to persons in the naval service of the United States entitled to bounty land warrants.
641, limiting details in the Army to three years.
650, for the relief of Comdr. James H. Sands, U. S. N.
651, for the relief of Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. D. Sigbee, U. S. N.
662, for the relief of Comdr. Henry Glass, U. S. N.
667, for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. steamer *Monitor*.
707, to amend section 1190, R. S., relating to paymasters' clerks of the Army.
1140, for the relief of Lieut. George W. Kingsbury.
1175, for the relief of Charles O. Hill (reported adversely).
1265, for the relief of Capt. Henry Erben, U. S. N.
1356, for the relief of A. H. Von Laetitz (reported adversely).
1357, for the relief of Wm. McNamara.
S. Res., to settle the claim of Dr. John B. Read.
1351, for the relief of Julia A. Nutt.
1420, to increase the efficiency of the Army.
54, for the relief of Wilbur F. Cogswell, late U. S. N.
1300, to restore Theodore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army.
717, for the relief of John G. Ross, reported adversely.
2147, regulating retirement of officers in the Navy and Marine Corps.
H. R. 3936, for the relief of Benj. F. Millard.
1954, providing for military exploration of Alaska.
617, for the relief of Major James Belger.
H. R. 1401, giving longevity pay to Passed Assistant Engineers of the Navy.

COMMITTEE OF WHOLE HOUSE ON STATE OF THE UNION.

H. R. 3962, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and other wars.
H. R. 1683, to abolish the military reservation of Fort Rice.
H. R. 4957, for the encouragement of the American merchant marine.
H. R. 353, authorizing brevet commissions for Indian service.
H. R. 23-8, to authorize the continuance in force of an act approved June 23, 1870, entitled "An act to continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy."
H. R. 3456, to authorize the C. B. H. & M. B. R. to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie Military Reservations.
H. R. 1408, limiting a portion of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883."
H. R. 4480, to authorize the retirement of officers of the Navy after thirty years' honorable service.
H. R. 6087, to amend section 1661, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia.
H. R. 2633, for the special and uniform instruction of State militia.
H. R. 5204, for the relief of certain sailors and marines of the late war.
1645, to further continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy.
2105, to appoint P. A. Engineer N. B. Clark a Chief Engineer on the retired list of the Navy.
H. R. 1017, relative to the Inspector General's Department of the Army.
H. R. 1615, for the relief of the heirs of Langley B. Cutler.
H. R. 6120, to promote the efficiency of the Marine Service.
H. R. 4782, to fix the positions of assistant astronomers of the Naval Observatory.
H. R. 307, to provide for the payment of female nurses during the war.
H. R. 1652, to grant pensions for service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion.
H. R. 5809, for the benefit of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint.
H. R. 6229, to provide for the location of a branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers in the State of Michigan.
6702, to provide for the erection of necessary buildings upon the Government reservation at West Point.
6338, directing the Secretary of War to furnish States with copies of the records of troops.
48, providing for the erection of a building to contain the records of the library and museum of the Medical Department, United States Army.

HOUSE CALENDAR.

1684, vacating a portion of Fort Randall military reservation.
4100, providing for the sale of naval hospitals at Chelsea, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Annapolis, Maryland.
5677, to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion.
2476, providing for the sale of navy-yard and United States naval-hospital land on and near Wallabout Bay, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3035, relative to the retirement of Mates of the Navy.
6516, regulating the appointment of assistant Naval astronomers.
1834, to regulate appointments and promotion in the staff in the Marine Corps.
3535, to revise section 1754 of the Rev. Stat., relative to the employment of persons discharged from the Military or Naval Service.

HOUSE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

1782, to relinquish certain parts of the Camp Douglas Reservation. (S. 478, for the same purpose, is on the House Calendar.)
75, relief of Edward Byrne—S. W. Webb—3671—Major Jas. Belger—149—Chaplain C. M. Blake—77.
2586, payment of the funeral expenses of Lieut. John G. Kyle.
3671, to correct the record of Captain Edward G. Fehst.
773, to appoint Lieutenant William F. Randall a Lieutenant-Commander on the retired list of the Navy.
5260, to confirm the title of Benjamin F. Pope.
1786, for relief of Captain W. H. Rexford.
3690, to restore S. B. Robinson, late of the 16th Infantry, to the Army, and place him on the retired list.
130, tendering thanks of Congress to Captain J. H. Gillis.
H. Res. 13, to amend the proviso of section 1094 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the General and Lieutenant-General of the Army. Adverse report.
436, relief of 2d Lieut. James E. Macklin—4367—of sufferers by the loss of the Government steamer *J. Don Cameron*.
Relief of telegraph operators during the war—5684—of Captain William H. Gill—3557—of Stephen M. Honeycutt—4200—of Greenleaf Cilley—2220—of P. Asst. Eng. Howard Potts—6081.
1783, to retire Colonel George W. Getty as Major-General.

3523, to correct the record and fix the rank and pay of George W. Gile.
5758, to confirm the status of J. N. Quackenbush as a Commander.
5389, to promote Commodore Louis C. Sartori to be a Rear Admiral on retired list.
For the relief of Thomas G. Corbin—5692—Henry Glass, U. S. Navy—1787—James H. Sands—1788—Charles D. Sigbee—1789.
6525, for the relief of officers of the Volunteer Army.
For the relief of Francis M. Kirby—3428—Alfred Hodgberg—3042—Tensdore Ten Eyck—4000—Egbert Thompson—5584—Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N.—4175—Captain Douglas Ottinger, R. M. Service—1234—John V. B. Bloeker, U. S. N.—6346—Lieut. Boynton Leach, U. S. N.—6453—N. B. Clark, U. S. N.—6824.
5437, for the relief of Edgar Brodhead; Alfred Pleasanton—1101—Samuel P. Carter—3553—Lieut. John Hollins McBlair—7499—Cadet Engineer John W. Crygier—7063.

SENATE BILLS ON HOUSE CALENDAR.

S. Res. 42, authorizing certain officers of the Navy to accept presents from foreign powers.
For the relief of Edward P. Vollum—363—1st Sergeant J. C. Jorgensen—667—Major William M. Maynadier—300.
698, to authorize the construction of additional steel vessels for the Navy.
1039, relief of the survivors of the *Jeannette*, and the widows and children of those who perished.
1559, to change the designations and title of certain officers of the Medical Department of the Army.
83, for the relief of John H. Walker, late Captain U. S. A.
2169, to place Ulysses S. Grant on the retired list of the Army.
2129, to provide for the erection of necessary buildings upon the Government reservation at West Point, New York.
733, dedicating the military reservation at Plattsburgh, New York, to the village of Plattsburgh, for a public park.
1355, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the late John V. B. Bloeker, a Paymaster in the Navy.
2278, correcting the military record of Wickliffe Cooper, deceased, late Major 7th Cav., Brevet Colonel.
409, authorizing the erection of a fire-proof building in the city of Washington to contain the records, library, and museum of the Army Medical Department.
1788, for the relief of Charles M. Blake, a Chaplain, U. S. A.
1845, authorizing the Secretary of War to set apart certain lands of the Fort Bidwell Military Reservation for cemetery purposes.

HUNTING LEAVES FOR THE ARMY.

OUR article headed "Military Games and Exercises" suggests a kind of exercise—or means of exercise—very popular among young officers and men, but which does not receive from all post commanders the encouragement which it ought to receive. We refer to *hunting leaves*. These leaves are authorized and encouraged by Regulations, and yet there are post commanders who do not seem to appreciate the benefits to be derived from them. All the encouragement which it is necessary to give is to grant them willingly officers and enlisted men who are anxious to take advantage of them; many are passionately fond of hunting.

Garrison life at a frontier post, when confined to the limits of the post, besides being at times extremely dull, is a first-class school for forming habits of indolence and other habits still more objectionable. What an inexcusable folly it is, then, to force an exuberance of animal spirits, which should be enjoyed in healthy exercise, to be exhausted at the gambling table, the barroom, or in lounging around the post and cursing the galling restraints of garrison life!

Hunting leaves are beneficial in many respects. They give a minute and practical knowledge of field life and of the country passed over; they teach one to use his rifle with the greatest accuracy and rapidity, and to estimate distances correctly; they give robust health and cheerfulness, and in this way eliminate one of the causes of desertion; and the abundant exercise enjoyed—on horseback in the open air—is just the thing to build up that iron constitution and capacity for endurance which is so necessary and so much to be desired. And these are precisely the reasons why many young officers and men so earnestly desire these leaves. At the same time they enjoy them very much, and return to the post better able, physically and mentally, to perform thoroughly any duties that may be required of them. They would be willing and glad to do double duty while in the post if by so doing they could only get out of it occasionally.

SEVERAL important naval changes were determined upon during the past week. Commodore Luce will assume command of the North Atlantic Squadron on the 27th of July, the date upon which Admiral Cooper retires. This will be but a temporary arrangement, however, as the permanent command of the squadron is to be given to Commodore Jouett. As formerly stated in the JOURNAL, it is intended that Commodore Luce shall be the Superintendent of the School of Application, or the Post Graduate School, at Newport, and he will retain command of the North Atlantic Squadron for about six weeks, for the purpose of exercising the squadron in drills and tactics and making some experiments which will be useful and necessary in establishing the school at Newport. The school will be organized and established as soon as possible after Commodore Luce relinquishes his temporary command. Admiral Baldwin retires on the 3d of September, and he will be succeeded in command of the European Station by Commodore Earl English, the present chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Some months ago there was a strong disposition to abolish the European Squadron. It is known that as long ago as that

Commodore English was promised the command in case it was decided to continue this station, so that his selection is no surprise. There will be strong pressure brought to bear to secure the vacancy in the Navy Department when Commodore English leaves, but it is too early in the day to predict as to the fortunate officer.

THE Army Appropriation bill for 1884-1885 has not been ungenerous to the rank and file of the Army, nor has Congress shown itself unmindful of the fact that a little encouragement, now and again, has a wonderful result upon the general good. The rate of interest on deposits is maintained, the ten per centum added to the cost of subsistence stores sold has been abolished, the grade of post quartermaster sergeant has been established and thrown open "to the most competent enlisted men of the Army" of at least four years' service, and finally the extra duty per diem for skilled labor and service has been raised to fifty cents. Let carpenters and growlers say what they may it is an undoubted fact, easy of proof, that no army in the world holds out such opportunities for advancement to young men of good character, good habits, and fair education as does ours. The road to a commission is short and comparatively easy to travel, and a casual glance at the Army Register will show how brief the journey has been to many. In the 6th Infantry we find a commissioned officer who enlisted April 26, 1861, and was commissioned in 1883; in the 9th one who enlisted September 4, 1860, and in the 15th one who enlisted March 27, 1877, both commissioned in 1883, and these are but examples. It will not do to say that all have had adventitious aid to secure their advancement, for the facts of their military career are too well known. Their own pluck, perseverance, and good conduct have been the sole foundation of their well deserved success.

UNDER the law just enacted Major W. H. Johnston, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., stationed in New York City, has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Paymaster General. The Pay Department, therefore, now consists of one Brigadier General, two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and forty-six Majors, or seventeen majors in excess of the number fixed by the act.

IN connection with the Gun Foundry Board, composed of Army and Navy officers, now pursuing their investigations in accordance with a resolution of Congress, we are to have a congressional committee to go into the general subject of ordnance, gunnery and steel ships of war. This commission was authorized by the following resolution, adopted by the House on the 6th inst. on motion of Mr. Hisecock of New York:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven Representatives be appointed by the Speaker to inquire as to the capacity of steel-producing works in the United States to make steel of suitable quality and sufficient in quantity to furnish metal for guns of high power, and metal plates and other material for the construction of vessels of war, and for the armor or sheathing for such vessels.
2. That said committee shall also inquire as to the character and sufficiency of machinery and machine tools in the Navy Yard, and also in private foundries and machine shops in the United States, for the construction of engines suitable for vessels of war, and for manufacturing guns for the proper armament of such vessels, and of the associated defenses, and for the purposes of constructing iron and steel ships of war.
3. Said committee shall also inquire into the best locations in the United States for manufacturing guns, engines, and armor for vessels, and for building iron and steel ships of war, and the best method of manufacturing and building the same, whether by the Government or by contract with private persons.
4. Said committee shall have power to sit in the vacation of the House at any place in the United States, to send for persons and papers, and to appoint a clerk and messenger, and may report by bill or otherwise.
5. The expenses of said committee, and of witnesses summoned before it, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, to be certified by the chairman of the committee, and audited and allowed by the Committee on Accounts.

The committee are Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, Abram S. Hewitt of New York, James N. Burnes of Missouri, Charles F. Crisp of Georgia, Frank Hisecock of New York, Thomas B. Reed of Maine, and Wm. Walter Phelps of New Jersey.

A similar resolution was passed by the Senate on the 3d inst., under which the following five Senators were appointed by the President *pro tempore*: Senators Hawley, Miller, Aldrich, Morgan and Butler. It is a matter for future consideration as to when these two committees will commence their investigation of this important subject. Probably next month.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., is making rapid preparation for the opening of the Southern Exposition on August 16 next, and successful as was that of 1883, the one of 1884 is expected to surpass it. Not the least interesting of the exhibits will be the Federal Memorials and the Federal and Confederate relics of the late war. Messrs. Thos. A. Speed, R. M. Kelly and John Mason Brown are a committee to secure such a collection. General Ekin, of the Army, who is chairman of the Art Committee, has made a very successful visit to New York this week in the interests of the art department of the Exposition.

The adoption by Congress of the proviso in the Army Appropriation Bill that officers of the Medical Corps shall take rank and precedence in accordance with date of commission and be so borne on the Army Register, materially lessens the importance of the office of Assistant Surgeon General. There is no longer the inducement for the senior colonels to take that office, as the new commission from date of appointment would place the appointee at the foot of the list, and instead of being a promotion it would be just the reverse. Colonel Perin, the senior lieutenant colonel, gets the vacancy existing in the list of colonels, and becoming the junior of that grade will be so carried on the Register. Congress will probably pass at the next session the bill giving the title of Assistant Surgeon General to all the surgeons bearing the rank of colonel. Just what the effect of this provision in the Army bill will be is a matter for future consideration probably by the Attorney General. The natural inference is that the list of medical officers in the Register will have to be changed back to where it was during McCrary's administration, but this proviso may so conflict with other laws as to make it impracticable to carry out its provisions.

The several Department Commanders have now completed their arrangements for the rifle competitions of 1884, and everything points to a successful and interesting summer campaign on the ranges.

The Board appointed to test the different kinds of torpedoes is at present inactive, and will remain so until another torpedo is presented for their examination. Recently the Board was at Hampton Roads and Newport News. At the latter place several very successful trials were made with Commander Howell's torpedo. Its action was considered by the Board very remarkable in many respects. The torpedo, however, suddenly took a shoot and disappeared, and all efforts to recover it were fruitless, and further trials had to be abandoned.

Those useful functionaries—the General Service clerks of the Army—are at last comparatively happy, for Congress has restored to them their extra duty pay for 1883-84, and increased that for 1884-85. Still their compensation is not quite what it ought to be.

No provision has been made by Congress for the payment of the Navy Mileage Claims under the Graham decision, which we have reported from time to time in the JOURNAL as passed upon by the accounting officers of the Treasury. The Senate provided in the Sundry Civil bill for each claim reported, and added an item of \$150,000 for the payment of those not yet acted upon by the accounting officers, but when the bill was referred to Conference, the House refused to accept the Senate amendment, and as a consequence the whole provision was stricken out. The accounting officers will go right along passing upon these claims, but, of course, they cannot be paid until provision is made by Congress for them. Mr. Randall is responsible, it is said, for not allowing the provision to go through. He could give no good reason for not paying them, and acknowledged that they would have to be provided for ultimately, but he thought another year would do just as well. During the past week the 2d Comptroller has allowed the following claims: Capt. R. R. Wallace, \$1,246.55; Commander J. W. Philip, \$408.50; P. A. Engineer W. A. Rowbotham, \$339.84, and P. A. Engineer D. M. Fulmer, \$563.47.

SENATORS Allison, Hale and Pendleton, and Representatives Lowry, Herbert and Lyman have been appointed by their respective Houses members of the joint commission, to consider and report upon the present organizations of the Signal Service Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey and Hydrographic Office of Navy Department, provided for in the Sundry Civil bill. The commission has been authorized to employ a clerk and to draw upon the contingent fund of the two houses for any expense incurred in making their investigations. The provision under which this commission is authorized reads as follows:

That a joint commission, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall consider the present organizations of the Signal Service Geological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, with the view to secure greater efficiency and economy of administration of the public service in said bureaus; and said joint commission shall report to their respective Houses on the first Monday in December, 1884, their conclusions, by bill or report.

The first meeting will be held in Washington Nov. 11. During the summer sub-committees will collect information with regard to the work of the bureaus and the opinions of experts on the subject, and bring the results of their investigation before the full committee in No-

vember. Senator Allison, who has been made chairman of the committee, and Senator Pendleton, will investigate the Signal Service; Representatives Lowry, of Indiana, and Lyman, of Massachusetts, the Coast and Geological Surveys, and Senator Hale and Representative Herbert, of Alabama, the Hydrographic Office.

As a result of the investigations of the Cavalry Equipment Board into the subject of horse medicines, a general order has been prepared and is now in the hands of the Public Printer, amending parts 823, 324, 325 and 327 of the Army regulations, embodying the revised standard of veterinary stores. The number of the order is 64. It will be some days yet before it can be issued, as it is quite an extensive order and will require considerable proof reading and correction. We understand that the board will complete its labors in a short time. Drawings are being made to go with the report of changes recommended in Cavalry equipments. From what we can gather we conclude that the recommendations are eminently practical, and if carried out, will doubtless be satisfactory to that important arm of the Service—the Cavalry.

The following resolution was passed by the House on July 3:

Resolved, etc. That the Public Printer is hereby authorized to print and bind in the usual style 5,000 additional copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, all of which are to be sold to applicants at cost with 10 per cent. added: Provided, That not more than one copy of each volume shall be sold to any one person.

The following is the Fortification Act as it became a law. It appropriates a total of \$700,000, being \$103,000 more than provided for as the bill came from the House, and \$100,000 less than as it passed the Senate. The appropriation last year for this purpose was \$670,000. We omit the enacting clause.

For the protection, preservation, and repair of fortifications and other works of defense, \$175,000. For the purchase of such submarine movable torpedoes, propelled and controlled by power operated from shore stations, as may be recommended by the Board of Engineers of the Army of the United States and approved by the Secretary of War, \$50,000; for the improvements and test of motors for movable torpedoes, \$25,000; for purchase of submarine mines for harbor defense, 5,000; for continuation of torpedo experiment and for practical instruction of engineer troops in the details of the service, \$20,000; in all, \$10,000.

For the purchase of machine guns of the latest improvement, \$30,000.

For the armament of seacoast fortifications, including the manufacture and conversion of heavy guns and carriage projectiles, fuses, powder, and implements, their trial and proof, and all necessary expenses incident thereto, including compensation of draughtsmen on gun construction while employed in the Ordnance Bureau, \$400,000, and not exceeding \$150,000 thereof may be used for the expenses of experiments in the use of dynamite or other high explosive projectiles.

For the preservation of Fort Marion, at St. Augustine, Florida, and for the enclosure and improvement of the grounds attached to the same, said grounds to be in charge of the commanding officer of said fort, \$3,000. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the various calibers, lengths of bore, greatest and least admissible weights of guns for each caliber, together with the greatest and least weights of projectiles for each caliber, of all of the various calibers required for the service, together with the number of each caliber of gun required, to be determined and to make the same known to manufacturers of ordnance on their application, and to report the same to Congress at its next session for its approval.

Sec. 2. That hereafter all rifled cannon of any particular material, caliber, or kind, made at the cost of the United States, shall be publicly subjected to the proper test, including such rapid firing as a like gun would be likely to be subjected to in actual battle, for the determination of the endurance of the same, to the satisfaction of the President of the United States or such persons as he may select, and he is hereby authorized to select not to exceed five persons, who shall be skilled in such matters; and if such guns shall not prove satisfactory they shall not be put to use in the Government service.

Sections 3 and 4 are as published last week.

We call special attention to the series of 100 photographs of the war which are advertised as for sale by Albert Ordway, 1824 H street, Washington. They are photographs taken upon the spot, and present life-like pictures of the War of the Rebellion, which will gain in value with time, as the series is limited, and they can only be duplicated at a very large expense, the negatives having been destroyed.

ACTION will shortly be taken, under the clause in the Army bill allowing the detail of ten additional Army officers for duty at different colleges, making forty in all. Several applications for such officers have been received, but not from any of the ten colleges that would be entitled to them. There are also a number of requests on file from officers for such duty.

THERE were some interesting debates in the closing hours of Congress, which we reserve for another occasion, occupying our space this week with a statement of the actual work of the session, which transfers to the one which succeeds it after the Presidential election, a large amount of partially completed business of interest to the services. The question of the succession will be settled before the opening of the next session and one distracting influence will be removed from Congress. As the two houses will be no further occupied in making a president, let us hope that they will have the more leisure for wise legislation. They are very good fellows, some of these Congressmen, but it does seem to

us at times that they make an awful amount of talk in doing a very little work.

THE regulations which will govern the appointment of post quartermaster sergeants under the recent act, are anxiously awaited by the rank and file of the Army, and the evident intention that the best men shall win the positions gives general satisfaction. Under the peculiar clerical system of our Army, some of the most intelligent and well-behaved of our enlisted men never rise above the rank of private, for the reason that their usefulness as clerks takes them out of the line of regular duty and consequent promotion. The provision that selection shall be made "from the most competent enlisted men of the Army, who have served at least four years," is liberal in its application to all alike who possess the required qualifications and service.

THE nomination of James G. Blaine by the Republicans as their candidate for the Presidency was followed on Friday of this week by the nomination, by the Democrats in convention at Chicago, of Grover Cleveland as their candidate. These two nominations settle one question in which the services are concerned, and that is that there will be a change of administration at Washington on the 4th of March next. The inauguration of Mr. Blaine as the successor to Mr. Arthur is likely to be followed by many changes, and that of Mr. Cleveland is certain to be. Mr. Blaine, who so long has been prominently before the country is a man of exceptional experience in national affairs, and is unquestionably one of the very ablest representatives of his party. Mr. Cleveland, who is less known, owes his nomination to the successful discharge of the duties of the Executive office of Sheriff and Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., and that of Governor of the leading State of the Union; in which last position he has shown a soundness of judgment and independence of character which promise well for his administration if he should be chosen to the Presidency. With either Blaine or Cleveland we may count upon an able administration of the Executive office, and the services will accept with cheerfulness the decision between them which will be given by the country in November next.

THE President has directed a Court-martial to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 4th of August, for the trial of Captain Geo. T. Olmsted, Jr., on charges of embezzlement. The court is composed of Majors Geo. Bell, C. S., Wm. R. Gibson, P. M.; Jas. Gilliss, Q. M.; S. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Captains Edw. B. Williston, 2d Artillery; Jacob B. Rawles, 5th Artillery; John H. Patterson, 20th Infantry; Loyd Wheaton, 20th Infantry; Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cavalry; Thos. F. Quinn, 4th Inf.; J. E. Greer, Or. D.; Wm. R. Maize, 20th Inf.; 1st Lt. Geo. O. Webster, 4th Inf.; Major Henry Goodfellow, J. A. General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, preferred the charges against the accused, which are, in effect, that he embezzled about \$1,900 a year or so ago, while on duty in Arizona as acting signal officer. The amount misappropriated was subsequently made good to the Government by his friends, but, under the law, Court-martial proceedings were necessary. Captain Olmsted holds the peculiar position of a Captain in the Army without being assigned to any particular branch of the service. Some ten years ago he was Court-martialled and dismissed on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, growing out of incurring debts and disgracefully failing to meet them. He was subsequently legislated back into the Army by means of personal influence. He has held the peculiar office assigned him until now.

WHATEVER differences of opinion there may be as to the relative standing of General Grant among soldiers, it is obvious to every fair-minded man that General Sir Garnet Wolseley only belittles himself when he alludes to him as "Mr. Grant" in contrast with "General Lee," as he does in a letter which we publish elsewhere. Jealousy is the vice of military men, and it is not unnatural that the dead and defeated Lee should have a higher place in the regard of a soldier who himself aspires to fill the eye of the world, than the living and successful Captain who has received credit even in European military circles, such as the easily won honors of Wolseley have never secured for him. Sir Garnet may console himself with the reflection that no man ever got more for doing less than he.

ALL of the claims of Army officers for longevity pay have been settled by the Second Comptroller, excepting the few about which there is doubt.

Sergeants Joseph E. Maxfield and F. R. Day have been recommended for promotion to 2d lieutenants in the Signal Corps.

RECENT DEATHS.

GENERAL NEWTON, in U. S. O. 10, C. of E., of June 25, announces the death, by drowning, of General O. E. Babcock, and, after recounting his distinguished military services, says: "A man of many noble and generous traits of character, endearing him to those who knew him intimately, General Babcock, during his military career, won the reputation of a gallant and accomplished soldier, a capable and skillful engineer. Shortly after the Army of the Potomac arrived on the Chickahominy in the spring of 1862, the Engineer Battalion was engaged in building a ponton bridge over that stream. General J. G. Barnard ordered General Babcock, then a young Lieutenant, to take a detachment of men, cross the river and examine the Richmond road. After crossing and proceeding about a quarter of a mile the enemy opened fire on the party from a concealed rifle pit, and the detachment was driven back. Upon reaching the bridge Lieutenant Babcock found that one of his men had been wounded and left behind; he returned immediately under a heavy fire, found the man shot through the lungs and unable to move, picked him up and safely carried him off on his back. Fertile in resources, intrepid in action, cool and deliberate under fire, his daring and conspicuous gallantry in the reconnaissance mentioned, is worthy of emulation, and won for him the admiration and encomiums of his brother officers, the regard and confidence of his men. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Or Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel McLean, whose death we noticed last week, a friend writes as follows: "After many months of patiently borne suffering, under the grievous infliction of disease, he finally succumbed on the 28th day of June. He faced the inevitable with the calm courage of the soldier, and arranged the details of his funeral with the same tranquil thoughtfulness with which he performed his duties during the days of his active military career. After appropriate funeral services at the family residence in Cincinnati, his remains were borne to Spring Grove Cemetery, where they were tenderly deposited in that beautiful city of the dead, six brother officers of the Army acting as pall-bearers. There may be peacefully slumber until summoned to answer at the last reveille. It is not necessary to enter into the causes which led to his resignation, June 24, 1864. It is sufficient to say that, after a full investigation, Congress passed an act restoring him to the Army with the rank that he would have reached had he remained continuously in service. He was one of the many victims of the despotism which accompanied the management of the great Civil War."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* referring to the resignation of Colonel McLean says:

Had he not resigned he would, on the retirement of Adj. Gen. Drum, have survived him, have become Adjutant General of the Army. On his appointment as Assistant Adjutant to Gen. Wright he found the affairs of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments in the hands of a powerful ring composed of volunteer officers and contractors, whose operations amounted to millions of dollars. Finding Col. McLean above bribery, and that exposure was certain, one of the interested parties went to Washington and raised a cry that Col. McLean, who was connected with several distinguished Southern families, was disloyal. Stanton listened and believing ordered Col. McLean to Vancouver Island, and appointed one of the chief conspirators in his place. Col. McLean resented what he considered an insult to his honor and resigned June 24, 1864. He was reappointed by law March 3, 1865, and completely vindicated, being given the rank he would have attained had he not resigned—that of Lieutenant Colonel—and retired. He lived to see three of the officers in the ring which he sacrificed himself to break up shattered, dismissed from the service, and sent to the penitentiary, only the clemency of Gen. Grant saving them from this last disgrace. So does the whirligig of time bring in its revenges.

CHARLES ROBINETT, formerly of the U. S. Army, committed suicide at San Antonio, Texas, July 1. He was born in Russia, and served during the war as a private and commissioned officer of the 14th Maine Volunteers. In 1864 he served on the staff of Gen. Banks as Acting Asst. Inspector General. In July, 1865, he was appointed captain of the 76th U. S. Colored Troops. On the 20th of July, 1866, he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant 11th U. S. Infantry, transferred in September of that year to the 20th U. S. Infantry, and promoted first Lieutenant October 5, 1867. On January 1, 1871, he was discharged from the service under the Act of July 15, 1870, reorganizing the Army.

THE death on Wednesday, July 9, at Poughkeepsie, New York, of Philip Hamilton, an aged gentleman of 83 years, recalls the memory of his distinguished father, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, whose services during and after the Revolutionary War, are part of the history of our country. The deceased was his only surviving son, and was at one time Assistant District Attorney of New York, and conducted the trial of Gibbs, the pirate, in 1861. He was also Judge Advocate of the Naval Retiring Board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Since 1865 he had led a quiet life. He leaves a widow and one son, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York.

Among his friends and neighbors at Poughkeepsie Mr. Hamilton was known as a man of merry mood, brimming over with anecdotes of olden days. Nearly six feet in height, with white hair and side whiskers, he used to walk erect as a palm tree. One of his sons fell fighting bravely in the war, and the old gentleman often alluded to him with the tears welling from his eyes. The funeral services took place at Poughkeepsie on Friday amid universal manifestations of respect.

THE Austrian naval authorities are taking a hint from the long-established policy of England and are preparing a scheme for subsidizing all merchant steamers which are so constructed as to be convertible into armed cruisers in time of war.

TEMPORARY PROVISION FOR THE NAVY.

As we predicted two weeks ago would be the case, Congress disagreed on the Navy Appropriation bill in conference and passed an act extending the appropriation of last year six months longer. It required considerable skill to prepare a bill to accomplish the purpose intended, and at the same time avoid the points in controversy in the original bill. Under the provisions of the temporary bill passed by Congress, the Navy will be able to carry itself along for another six months on the scale of the last year. In view of the deadlock on the original bill all was done that could be under the circumstances, and those interested are now congratulating themselves that they were not left without an appropriation altogether. Even the temporary bill had a narrow escape. The two Houses came near locking horns over the provision in the bill as passed by the House repealing the act which made provision for the completion of the *Monadnock*. The Senate, however, felt obliged to accept the provision, and thereby the passage of the temporary bill was accomplished.

Following is the text of the bill, which we have obtained from the Department of State.

AN ACT making temporary provision for the naval service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of providing for the expenses of the naval service for the six months ending December 31st, 1884, there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated one half of fifty per centum of the sums of money (and for the like purposes and continuing the same provisions relating thereto) as were appropriated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, by the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884, and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1883, (except as hereinafter declared) subject to all the limitations and conditions hereby made that were imposed by said act and the other laws of the United States upon or in respect to the appropriations made by said act: *Provided*, That nothing is appropriated by this act "for special ocean surveys and the publication thereof," or "for the purchase and manufacture after full investigation and test in the United States under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy of torpedoes adapted to naval warfare, or of the right to manufacture the same and for the fixtures and machinery necessary for operating the same;" That the clause under the heading "Bureau of Yards and Docks," commencing "For general maintenance of yards and docks" is amended so as to appropriate for the six months herein provided for the sum of \$110,000.

That under the heading "Increase of the Navy" in said act, in lieu of all the paragraphs thereunder and preceding the heading of "Naval Academy" there is hereby substituted the following:

For continuing work upon the three new steel cruisers and one dispatch boat authorized by act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, as follows: *Chicago*, \$349,133.45; *Boston*, \$231,853.28; *Atlanta*, \$231,853.27; *Dolphin*, \$108,660 in all \$921,500; the four pivot guns of the *Chicago* to be mounted on Clark's defective single-gun turrets or Vahelds, of the same weight as is now allowed for the mounting and armor protection of the guns: *Provided*, That it shall not change the contract entered into by the Government for the construction of said vessels."

"For completion of steam machinery and boilers, with necessary fittings for sea service, of steel cruisers and dispatch boat, under contract with John Roach, as per act approved March 3, 1883: United States steel cruiser *Chicago*, \$220,000; United States steel cruiser *Boston*, \$155,000; United States steel cruiser *Atlanta*, \$155,000; United States dispatch boat *Dolphin*, \$90,000 in all \$620,000."

"For completing equipment outfits of three new cruisers and one dispatch boat, now in course of construction, \$75,000."

"For navigation outfit of the four new steel cruisers, \$30,000."

"For ordnance outfit of the three new steel cruisers and one dispatch boat, \$500,000."

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as appropriating money for or authorizing the continuation of work upon the double-turreted monitors *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Paritan*, and any unexpended balance now remaining of the appropriation contained in said act approved March 3, 1883, for engines and machinery for the said double-turreted monitors shall be covered into the Treasury, except such part thereof as may be required under existing contracts made for the engines and machinery of the three last-named monitors.

Approved July 7, 1884.

In explaining this measure Mr. Randall said: This bill provides for carrying on the Navy as to pay of officers, as to pay of retired officers, as to pay of the petty officers and men, and as to the miscellaneous pay the same as under the last clause of the present law, providing only 50 per cent., however, for the six months. The exceptions relate first to ocean surveys, \$10,000; and then as to \$100,000 which was appropriated in the last bill in relation to the purchase and testing of torpedoes, no part of which, or a small part perhaps of which only has been expended.

Yards and docks have been made an exception, because there was \$264,000 appropriated in last year's bill, \$64,000 of which was made immediately available, and \$200,000 remain of the appropriation for the past fiscal year. It will be seen that the amount of \$110,000 given is in excess of the amount really asked for the past fiscal year.

The monitors are made an exception. There was \$1,000,000 appropriated in the last bill, and there is none in this.

For steel cruisers there was appropriated last year \$1,900,000. The appropriation to the cruisers for their completion has been provided for in full in this bill, as originally provided in the bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations; and the reason why this bill does not restrict them to 50 per cent. as in other cases, aggregating in this case \$2,180,000, is because the entire sum it was believed should be made available for any portion of these vessels which may be completed within

the next six months, and therefore this bill embraces the appropriations in full to complete the cruisers: This bill also contains in full \$500,000 to be used for their armament.

In the aggregate, if in the next six months the amounts shall bear the same relation to the support of the Navy as these appropriations bear toward the support of the Navy for the first six months of this year, the reduction under the appropriation for the now current year below the appropriations for the last year will be somewhere in excess of half a million of money. Necessarily the amount of money appropriated for the first six months by reason of these appropriations in full to complete and arm the cruisers will be a million over what is the average; while the amounts in the next six months will be a million under the average. So that there will naturally be a difference when we come to make the appropriations for the coming six months on this basis of two millions and more. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Calkins said in expressing his approval of the bill under the circumstances, the time will come, and shortly, Mr. Speaker, when this House, no matter how it is composed or what shades of political differences divide it, will have a demand made upon it by the people which it cannot resist for the building of a Navy. That time is fast coming.

I shall not repeat again what I have already said on former occasions, but I take pleasure in saying that before long, I have no doubt, the flag of our country, that has been prostrated for the last ten years, will again float in the breeze of heaven from the masthead of our ships; that our Navy, that has fallen almost to decay, will again be restored, and that this nation in the future as in days past will be as proud of the Navy of the United States as it was when men bearing the most illustrious names that adorn our history were in command of it. [Applause.]

Opposition to the building of new cruisers rests ostensibly upon the objections raised in certain quarters to details in the plans of those already under construction. On the strength of these objections to special and minor points it is represented that the vessels now building will be total failures; and further, that any vessels hereafter built by the Advisory Board will be identical with the first, and therefore they, also, will be total failures. These two assumptions have been shown again and again to be wholly unwarrantable, but they are repeated and reiterated with as much confidence as if they were new propositions.

Whatever vessels you build, or wherever you build them, some technical person or persons, some professional man or men under the Navy Department must finally decide as to the details. That the decision will be attacked is to be expected. In so complex a matter as the construction of a ship there must be needs to a diversity of professional opinion; and if the work of construction is to cease whenever an irresponsible individual raises objections to the details of designs, no ships could ever be built for the Navy. The attack on the cruisers is based chiefly on inferences drawn from the expressions of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Isherwood. The opinions given by these two officers are unofficial and irresponsible, as the Advisory Board under the law exercise a controlling authority over the designs. Possibly this fact may account in part for their present critical attitude.

Mr. Wilson, as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and Mr. Isherwood, as a former Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, are not perhaps desirous that this or any other Advisory Board should find its way smooth, since the existence of such a board serves to diminish the almost independent control formerly exercised by these bureaus over the designs of ships, and engines. These officers were members of the first Advisory Board, a body composed of some of the most distinguished men in the service, and their action at that time in dissenting, with two others, from the report of the ten members who formed a majority of the board, went far to render its whole work abortive.

The views of Chief Constructor Wilson are fully discussed in a letter of the Navy Department printed with the documents which were laid before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, when considering this bill.

The weight that may be attached to the opinions of Mr. Isherwood, who is extolled by the opponents of this bill as being the most eminent engineer officer in the Navy, may be gathered from a slight examination of his career. Mr. Isherwood was appointed Engineer in Chief of the Navy in March, 1861, and he was Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering from July, 1862, to March, 1869. This bureau succeeded in expending, from October, 1863, to March, 1869, in a period of six and a half years, the sum of \$37,000,000. During this time some hundred pairs of engines of various sizes were constructed, at a cost of \$30,000,000. Of these, only eleven are now in vessels in commission, the *Lancaster*, *Pensacola*, *Hartford*, *Richmond*, *Omaha*, *Lackawanna*, *Shenandoah*, *Ossipee*, *Monocacy*, *Yantic*, and *Tallapoosa*.

So far as the efficiency of the engines is concerned objectors might designate these vessels also as total failures, for none of them have any considerable speed. The same may be said of the five engines built during this period which are now in vessels laid up, namely, the *Franklin*, *Benicia*, *Plymouth*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Florida*, except in the case of the *Florida*, whose model would have made her a fast vessel with almost any engines. Two out of the one hundred engines built are now in Navy yards. The remaining eighty-two have been sold, with vessels or separately, as old material, fifteen of them never having been placed in any vessel.

In this vast accumulation of machinery made by the bureau in six years and a half were five pairs of "geared engines," constructed upon a favorite theory of Mr. Isherwood's, according to which the power was to be transmitted by means of cog-wheels. This more than doubtful experiment, which foreign engineers have never been induced to repeat, cost the Government three millions and a half. Of the five engines so built four have been broken up and sold as old material.

Two of them were never put into any vessel. The only one still in the service, that of the *Florida*, cost \$795,000, while the present appraised value of the vessel, engines and all, is only \$53,700.

It is only fair that after such a statement of his record Mr. Isherwood's own opinion of his merits should be appended. It is expressed, with no excess of modesty, in a letter written by him in June, 1883, urging the President to appoint him Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, although he had little more than a year to serve, in order that he might have the increased rank and pay which retirement during the term of chief of the bureau brings with it.

ARE THE MONITORS FAILURES?

Those who oppose the reconstruction of the Navy are in the habit of stigmatizing as a total failure every vessel whose construction or completion is advocated by the naval administration. As the cruisers under construction and the cruisers not yet designed are total failures, so the five partly-finished monitors come under the same designation. The phrase has become a catchword in the mouth of the opposition, and the repeated and detailed refutation of all specific objections has no effect in stopping the cry. Boards of officers have again and again examined the monitors and recommended their completion. The modifications made in the original designs have secured their efficiency in all points about which a doubt existed.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL OVER MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

In the opinion upon the Fitz John Porter bill, submitted to the President by the Attorney General, Mr. Brewster reviews at length the application made to the President by Fitz John Porter in March, 1878, for relief; the proceedings and findings of the board of Army officers convened to re-examine the case; the remission by the President of so much of the sentence of the Court-martial as disqualified Porter from holding any office of trust under the Government, and the terms of the bill for his restoration to the Army passed at the present session of Congress. The Attorney General then refers to the opinion rendered by him March 15, 1883, upon Porter's application for relief, in which he (the Attorney General) held that the sentence of a legally constituted Court-martial in a case within its jurisdiction was final, and that the President could not afford the applicant relief. After arguing this point still further, Mr. Brewster enters upon an interesting discussion of the power over military appointments conferred upon Congress by the Constitution. On this point he says:

I am aware that the power of Congress over military and naval appointments has been put upon grounds not applicable to civil appointments. During the administration of President Monroe a difference of opinion upon that subject was developed between the Executive and the Senate upon the occasion of carrying into effect the act of March 2, 1821, for reducing the military establishment. The President submitted to the Senate certain nominations—viz., James Gadsden to be adjutant general and Nathan Townsend to be colonel of artillery—accompanied by a message explaining his views of the act and the principles adopted by him in executing it. In this message he observed:

In filling the original vacancies in the artillery and in the newly created office of Adjutant General I considered myself at liberty to place in them any officer belonging to any part of the whole military establishment, whether of the staff or line. In filling original vacancies—that is, offices newly created—it is my opinion, as a general principle, that Congress has no right under the Constitution to impose any restraint by law on the power granted to the President, so as to prevent his making a free selection of the proper persons for these offices from the whole body of his fellow citizens.

And further on he again observed:

Having already suggested my impression that in filling offices newly created, to which on no principle whatever any one could have a claim of right, Congress could not, under the Constitution, restrain the free selection of the President from the whole body of his fellow citizens. I shall only further remark that if that impression is well founded all objections to these appointments must cease. If the law imposed such restraint it would, in that case, be void.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, to whom these nominations and the Message of the President were referred, in their report dissented from the above doctrine, remarking:

The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall have power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." Under this article of the Constitution it is competent for Congress to make such rules and regulations for the government of the Army and Navy as they may think will promote the service. This power has been exercised from the foundation of our Government, in relation to the Army and Navy. Congress has fixed the rules in promotions and appointments. Every promotion is a new appointment and is submitted to the Senate for confirmation. In the several reductions of the Army and Navy Congress has fixed the rules of reduction, and no Executive heretofore has denied this power in Congress or hesitated to execute such rules as were prescribed.

The committee having recommended that the Senate do not advise and consent to the nominations mentioned, they were rejected by the Senate. (See Rules, reg. vol. 22, pages 406 to 423.)

One of my predecessors, in an opinion dated Jan. 3, 1873 (14 op. 164), in which the same subject is considered, after reviewing the action of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government in regard to the promotion and appointment of officers in the Army, concludes thus:

It may, therefore, be regarded as definitely settled by the practice of the Government that the regulation and government of the Army include, as being properly within their scope, the regulation of the appointment and promotion of officers therein. And as the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress authority "to make rules for the government and regulation of the Army," it follows that that body may, by virtue of this authority, impose such restrictions and limitations upon the appointing power as it may deem proper in regard to making promotions or appointments to fill any and all vacancies of whatever kind occurring in the Army; provided, of course, that the restrictions and limitations be not inconsistent or incompatible with the exercise of the appointing power by the department of the Government to which that power constitutionally belongs.

Conceding, however, all that is here claimed for Congress under the provision of the Constitution adverted to, it does not follow that the right to regulate appointments to offices in the Army can be carried to the designation of particular individuals to fill such offices without imposing an uncon-

stitutional restriction upon the appointing power. The right of Congress to regulate is itself limited by the necessity of leaving due scope to the appointing power for the exercise of judgment and will in performing its functions, as contemplated by the Constitution. As was observed by Chief Justice Marshall, delivering the opinion of the Court in *Marbury v. Madison* (1 Cranch, 53, 54), the clauses of the Constitution relating to that power "seem to contemplate three distinct operations—first, the nomination. This is the sole act of the President and is completely voluntary. Second, the appointment. This is also the act of the President, and is also a voluntary act, though it can only be performed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Third, the commission. . . . The last act to be done by the President is the signature of the commission. He had then acted on the advice and consent of the Senate to his own nomination. The time for deliberation had then passed. He has decided. His judgment on the advice and consent of the Senate concurring with his nomination has been made and the officer is appointed."

Further on he also observed: "The discretion of the Executive is to be exercised until the appointment has been made."

Whatever powers Congress has upon the subject of appointments in the Army must be derived from some one or more of the following clauses of the Constitution:

The Congress shall have power . . . to declare war, etc.; to raise and support armies, etc.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, etc. (Section 8, article 1.)

But another clause of the Constitution, already adverted to, declares that the President "shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint ambassadors, . . . and all other officers of the U. S. whose appointment is not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law," etc. (Section 2, article 2.) This is a power expressly given to the President by the same instrument which gives to Congress the powers above mentioned—namely, to make rules for the government and regulation of the land forces, etc.

From the "foregoing powers conferred upon Congress, the power to designate by law a person to fill a military office cannot be implied, since this would be in direct conflict with the power of appointment expressly given the President as above.

Regarding the bill as imposing, or attempting to impose, upon the President a duty to appoint the person designated therein, it is without any support in the Constitution. It is an assumption of implied power which is not based upon any express power, and clearly invades the Constitutional rights of the President.

Congress has no right to enact as a law that which will be ineffectual. It cannot exact advice or counsel. It must make laws that are rules of action not "expressions of will, that may or may not be followed. Counsel is a matter of persuasion, law is a matter of injunction; counsel acts upon the willing, law upon the unwilling also." (Blackstone's Commentaries, 44.) If, then, this bill be an injunction commanding the President to appoint, it is a usurpation, and if it be only counsel it is without the essential elements of a law; and Congress can enact nothing but that which is to have the full vigor and effect of a law.

But, again, the bill is subject to objection upon the ground that Congress thereby in effect creates an office only upon condition that it is to be filled by a particular individual name. If this principle were adopted generally in the creation of offices it would obviously result in constraining the appointing power to accept the condition imposed and fill the offices with individuals designated by Congress—thus frustrating the design of the Constitution, which is that officers must be alone selected according to the judgment and will of the person and body in whom the powers of nomination, advice and consent and appointment are vested.

WOLSELEY ON LEE, JACKSON AND GRANT.

In the "Southern Historical Society Papers" for May appears the following letter from Sir Garnet Wolseley, addressed "to an accomplished lady of Mobile, Ala., now residing in New York":

WAR OFFICE, LONDON, 8TH DECEMBER, 1883.

MY DEAR MISS S.—I am very grateful for your kind letter and for the valuable autograph it contains. I have long been collecting the letters of eminent people, but have had much difficulty in obtaining those of the great men on your side of the Atlantic. I have only known two heroes in my life, and General R. E. Lee is one of them, so you can well understand how I value one of his letters. I believe that when time has calmed down the angry passions of the "North," General Lee will be accepted in the United States as the greatest general you ever had, and second as a patriot only to Washington himself. Stonewall Jackson I only knew slightly; his name will live forever also in American history when that of Mr. U. S. Grant has been long forgotten; such at least is my humble opinion of these men when viewed by an outside student of military history who has no local prejudice. I am glad to hear that my much valued friend, Mrs. L., is well and happy. She was one of the brightest and most lovable of women I have ever known; please remember me to her affectionately should you soon write to her.

I enclose you a photograph with my great pleasure. I shall indeed be proud that it finds a place in your collection. I am also sending one direct to General Beauregard, with my best thanks for his kindness in letting me have the autograph letters you have so kindly sent me.

That of General Beauregard is one that I shall always prize. I am indeed very grateful to you for telling me to keep it.

Again thanking you most sincerely for your kindness to me in this matter, believe me to remain,

Very faithfully yours,

WOLSELEY.

NOT A BILL ENGLISH YEAR.

[Chicago Herald.]

An elderly gentleman stepped up to the hotel register, wrote his name and residence and called for a room. The clerk sized him up, and taking him for a man of simple tastes, said:

"We are a little crowded just now, but I can give you an inside room on the fifth floor, which will be pleasanter and somewhat cheaper than apartments lower down with street frontage."

"It would, eh?" came the response in a voice somewhat like a horse's snort; do I look as though I wanted something cheap?"

"Oh, no, indeed; you misunderstand me. I was simply—" "Look here, young man; I'm a delegate, and I want you to understand this ain't no Bill English year. If you've got a bedroom on the parlor floor with a private parlor and a bath attached, I want it. Once a Democrat who can't spend a little money when the New Jerusalem is looming up no farther away than November."

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

The 32d was mustered on Thursday afternoon, July 3, with the following result:

Companies.	Present.	Off.	Men.	Absent.	Off.	Men.	Agg.
Field and Staff.....	9	11	—	—	—	—	20
A.....	2	37	—	4	—	—	43
B.....	1	28	—	11	—	—	40
C.....	2	34	—	2	—	—	38
D.....	1	54	—	1	—	—	55
E.....	2	31	—	10	—	—	43
F.....	2	34	—	17	—	—	51
G.....	2	45	—	1	—	—	54
H.....	2	39	—	3	—	—	44
I.....	3	23	—	—	—	—	26
Total.....	36	336	1	54	—	—	417
13th Separate Co.....	2	47	1	12	—	—	63
26th Separate Co.....	3	63	1	1	—	—	68
29th Separate Co.....	2	52	2	11	—	—	67

In a purely physical respect the command is well up to the average, but military finish is lacking. The muskets had been fairly attended to; some looked very well. Clothing was new and apparently well cared for, and accoutrements, etc., in good order, with exception of the bayonet scabbards, which, like all used by the National Guard, are ancient in pattern and well worn out. Coats and trousers in some cases too large, and in others too small. The fitting of the uniforms here, as well as in other instances, would seem to require more attention. Generally, the clothes and accoutrements were well adjusted, with hair cut in military style, but there was very little evidence that the setting up of the men had ever been attended to. The throwing up of the muskets was abominable. The tents were in very neat and clean order, and the police of the camp, from the second day up to the last, excellent.

The 26th Separate Company which took the lead from the beginning held it all through the encampment as well as at the inspection. The drill of the men was superior, they were under good control, well set up and seemed to understand that the camp was intended to be governed by military principles. Its members generally wore their uniforms when outside of their tents, and the entire absence in their ranks of the dude collar, which seems to have been adopted by some commands as part of their uniforms, showed their sound military taste. Future camp commanders could do no better than to take the 26th Separate Company as an example in this respect. Collars of that description do not thrive well in a military encampment, when the thermometer frequently ranges way up into the nineties. In order that the entire day might not be lost, the command on the 4th of July was roused at an unusually early hour and a battalion drill which lasted from 5 till 7.30 a. m., was executed before the festivities of the day which could, of course, not be entirely omitted, began. This showed commendable energy on the part of the Colonel, and if all the officers had shown the same zeal and intelligence the command would have made a decidedly better record. Their last parade on Friday, July 4, was the best of the whole series and well worth looking at. It was marred by the officers not executing the order and parade rest, and by the manual in general, which remained bad to the last. Guard was mounted with varying success, but as this ceremony has only very seldom been correctly executed in this camp, the regiment may be justly left off easily on that score. On Friday and Saturday, the two last days, guard was mounted quite fairly. We make no special criticism on the drills, because it is impossible to manoeuvre a battalion successfully with a lot of company officers who do not understand the subject, as was the case here. Outside of the field and staff the knowledge of drill was extremely limited. Under all these circumstances it is quite natural that the men made progress only on such points on which they could post themselves without special instruction, and although the regiment marched home a much improved organization, yet much better results would have been possible, had the company officers been prepared to take their men in hand. Military courtesy was apparently unknown and sentry duty remained bad to the end, and positively annoying through incessant shouts for the corporal and blunders committed through orders either absurd from the start or incorrectly interpreted by the men on post. Whatever the relations between the company officers and their men may have been, they were evidently in many cases not as they should be under good military rule. It was certainly a blunder to require officers to have written passes to leave or enter camp, and this is the first instance of the sort which has come under our notice. It is quite correct that they should obtain verbal permission from the commander to absent themselves, but to require an officer to show a written pass to an enlisted man on leaving, and to hand over the pass to the guard on returning to the post, is not alone contrary to all customs and usages which govern such matters, but absolutely destructive of discipline, however little of it may exist. So it proved here, and we witnessed a scene between an officer and a sentry on this score which, for the sake of the 32d Regiment, we will not expose, trusting that the experience gained on this occasion will teach them the impracticability and absurdity of such orders before the next occasion arrives. While the men were quiet and orderly, they ran at all times all over the grounds in their shirt sleeves, like a lot of countrymen in a hay field—a practice not at all worthy of a regiment of soldiers right from the heart of civilization. A great many defects of this sort could have been stopped if company officers had known their duty and possessed sufficient backbone to enforce it. These requisites, outside of the field and staff, however, were rare, and the general looseness, to which we have just referred, was the inevitable result. Only through a superior class of company officers can the colonel expect to raise the regiment to a thoroughly efficient standard. The men are good enough, but they need somebody competent to tell them what to do. If the proper material for instructors had been on hand in camp, far different results would have been obtained, and the regiment would have left camp with something better than the mere reputation of being a quiet, orderly, and easily handled set of men. The 32d left camp at 4.15 p. m. Saturday, July 5, accompanied by the 13th and 26th Separate Companies. The 29th Company, after performing the guard duty of the camp till about 5 p. m., left at 6.30 p. m. with the good wishes of all who had observed its progress.

THIRD WEEK—THE 1ST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

The experiment of improvising regiments for camp duty from the numerous separate companies scattered through the State, which is now undergoing its first practical test, has added renewed interest and a fresh stimulus to the encampment problem. The plan had been under consideration for a long time; it is entirely novel in the State, and therefore the result is looked for with anxiety, not alone by the

authorities, but by the entire Guard. The separate companies are of different degrees of efficiency, some in a very high state of discipline and excellently instructed, and all generally regarded as being composed of excellent material, and controlled with less difficulty than the ordinary city regiments. Those who have been attached to regiments during an encampment tour have usually verified their reputation in this respect. The problem therefore is not so much to increase their individual proficiency in company manoeuvres and exercises belonging to that category, but to form out of this incongruous mass an organization which can be assembled and reliably handled at any time on a regimental basis, and to accomplish this in the brief space of a single week is the question of the moment. The task is a difficult and delicate one, and requires tactical, administrative and executive abilities not often met with in commanders of State troops. The authorities evidently recognise this, and the appointment of Col. Josiah Porter, of the 22d, to the command of the 1st Provisional Regiment, is a selection which does credit to their good judgment. On the other hand Col. Porter in accepting the task thoroughly appreciated the extent of the piece of work before him, and the complete preparations made by him to meet it successfully shows that he did not intend to follow the example of the foolish virgins. The results obtained under his management at the time of writing this article certainly demonstrate the wisdom of his methods. Plans and details for the work of the week were completed long before the beginning of the camp, and a thorough system of work, based on purely military principles, was laid out and published in orders, so as to be distributed to the different companies long before they left the localities where they reside, and when the time for the occupation of the camp arrived no time in the arrangement of preliminaries had to be wasted. Only one purpose, the production of an organization efficient in a purely military sense, was kept in view, and all the instructions were framed to this end. All unilitary display in dress, behavior, etc., serenading and cheering of officers, mock parades, camp funerals and other nonsensical demonstrations, which have proved disastrous to other organizations, were particularly tabooed, not alone on paper, but in practice from the word go, and every order issued has been carried out to the letter. Athletic exercises and sports have been permitted at reasonable times and places, but an exact and strict performance of military duty is the first consideration under all circumstances. Orders are issued to be executed, mistakes and errors are corrected on the spot wherever they drop out, there is a sharp supervision of the whole machinery of the camp in all its branches, and thus, for once, it stands in the full sense of the word as what it is intended "a camp of instruction." That it has been regarded as such by a large number of organizations only in a very limited sense is only too true, as may be seen from our reports of their doings and progress.

The organization is composed as follows:

Colonel Josiah Porter, 22d Regiment, Comdg.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Fitch, 10th Battalion; Junior Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., 65th Regt.; Adjutant—Wm. J. Harding, 22d Regt.; Assistant Adjutant—1st Lieut. Norton Chase; Quartermaster—Howard Batheider, 10th Battalion; Commissary of Subsistence—Captain John W. Browning, 22d Regiment; Surgeon—Major Lewis Balch, 10th Battalion; Assistant Surgeon—George F. Butler, 3d Sep. Co.; I. K. P.—Charles H. Gane, 10th Battalion; Sergeant Major—Clarence M. Skellern; Quartermaster Sergeant—Wm. A. Eagleson, 22d Regiment; Comy. Sergeant, William T. Miles; Hospital Steward, Edward C. Brumagim; Ord. Sergt.—James L. Miles; Color Bearers—Charles E. Biecker and William Van Order; General Guide Albert L. Judson, 10th Battalion; Co. A, 8th Sep. Co., Capt. Henry B. Henderson; Co. B, 34th Sep. Co., Capt. George S. Prince; Company C, 18th Separate Company, James S. Garrett; Company D, Company D, 10th Battalion, Capt. Edgar B. Denison; Company E, 1st Sep. Co., Capt. Henry Mingay; Co. F, 14th Sep. Co., Capt. Benj. J. Hornbeck; Co. G, 33d Sep. Co., Capt. M. W. Marvin; Co. H, 7th Sep. Co., Captain P. G. Tymeron; Co. I, 36th Sep. Co., Capt. Austin A. Yates; Co. K, Co. K, 10th Battalion, Capt. James L. Hyatt; Co. L, 9th Sep. Co., Capt. James A. Parke; Co. M, 3d Sep. Co., Capt. Henry G. Wood. 1st Lieut. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Ordnance Sergeant John Buckingham, and 1st Sergeant Emil C. Fischer, 22d Regiment, have also been assigned to the command for special duty.

Adjutant Harding performs the ordinary duties of Adjutant and acts as instructor to officers and non-commissioned officers in field and other duties wherever required, assembling them daily for the purpose. 1st Lieut. Thurston has charge of the instruction of the command in guard and sentry duties, and daily assembles the detail which is to mount guard the next day for theoretical and practical instruction, which he imparts with great energy and clearness. The details assemble in the afternoon and are instructed by him in the manner of walking post, challenging, calling, carrying their muskets on post, etc., the posting of reliefs, and other matters pertaining to guard duty. He practically illustrates his directions with a musket, and any man is at liberty to ask questions upon any subject he desires, a privilege which is taken advantage of to a large extent. Phisterer's book on guard duty forms a valuable aid to this class. The benefits of this class are obvious, and the results appear at a glance at the sentries as they walk their posts and perform their duty. Col. Porter assembles the officers at his tent nightly and all subjects pertaining to an efficient performance of the duties of officers at a camp are freely discussed at these meetings. The Colonel is clear and concise in his delivery, it is understood by all that he means what he says; his officers, on the other hand, share in the desire of the men to learn (a rather unusual fact), and under these circumstances general progress is very satisfactory. While the commissary department, the seating of the men in the mess hall, etc., are thoroughly and personally looked after by Capt. Browning, and the police of the camp, under the supervision of Sergeant Fischer, as provost sergeant, is specially and carefully attended to, while the personal appearance of the men is scrupulously in accordance with military requirements, and honors due to officers are generally well observed; every branch of etiquette or discipline or error of any kind is promptly attended to; the utmost uniformity in the arrangement of the tents, cots, etc., is observed; all unilitary ornaments have been removed from the company streets; all fantastic badges, pins, and other ornaments with which men are wont to bedeck themselves are prohibited, and nothing but strictly military uniform is worn, and the camp is kept in a state of police which has never been equalled here. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the whole makes the impression of a well-regulated regular rather than a militia camp. This is the first time that our recommendation to put the different departments of the management of the camp under the charge of special instructors has been followed, and the results obtained even in these few days prove the correctness of our suggestion. The efficiency of the system and the progress already made are the more remarkable when it is considered that the command consists of 12 different organizations, all trained on more or less different principles, organizations which have hardly met before, and which particularly lack in familiarity with duties required of them here, as can easily be appreciated

by any one who knows the kind of work generally performed by small isolated organizations.

THE WORK IN DETAIL.

Colonel Porter and his staff (at least those belonging to the 22d Regiment) were in camp on Saturday, July 5, long before there was a sign of the arrival of any of the companies, and any defect in the arrangement was corrected before the troops arrived. The companies, ten of which arrived at 6.25 p. m. in a drizzling rain storm, which kept up nearly the entire night, found everything in readiness. The 1st Separate Company (Penn. Inf.) arrived at 7.45 and the last the 33d (Walton) at 10.45 p. m. A guard had been hastily mounted in the rain as well as could be done under the circumstances, and they took care of the camp during the night. On the next morning 625 persons, exclusive of the post band, sat down to breakfast in the large mess hall. The police of the camp was performed on Sunday under charge of Sergt. Fisher by details of three from each company, and this system has been kept up since and works well. Guard mounting at once revealed what a field there was for improvement, and what amount of work it would require to mould the command into shape. In order to give the troops an idea of what to do, each detail was in succession marched on the line by Sergeant Fischer, of the 22d, returned and the experiment repeated by the proper 1st Sergeants. Yet the details had to be sent back three times before anything like a formation was accomplished, and the whole performance of guard mounting was of a very indifferent kind. As Adjutant Harding, however, never let a blunder go uncorrected, the lesson was not an unprofitable one, as the sequel showed. The bearing of the sentries on post was a surprise and in marked contrast to what had been going on for the previous two weeks, and the credit for the improvement belongs to Lieutenant Thurston, who, accompanied by the officer of the guard, visited every sentry and every relief during the day and carefully instructed them in their duties. The result was the man as a rule carried their pieces, walked, faced and saluted properly, annoyed no one, abstained from yelling, challenged fairly, and altogether accomplished a tour of guard duty superior to anything we have seen here by any organization on its first day. We noticed many men who walked their posts and handled their pieces like veterans. There was a general desire of doing what was correct, military courtesies were generally well rendered, and especially, thanks to Captain Browning's efficient work, was the marching accomplished with the minimum of confusion. The Adjutant looked specially after the first sergeants, to whom the whole affair was a novelty, and who required incessant correction, not letting up until he had caused those who tell in their companies atattoo instead at the assembly, to form them over and repeat the roll call. Col. Porter instructed the officers in his tent till after 11 p. m., and Lieut. Thurston spent a busy but profitable two hours with his Guard class in the afternoon. The dress parade on Sunday night was an experiment rather than a show. It was somewhat of a task to teach the companies how and where to take position in line, the manual was, of course, irregular, the 1st sergeants marched in front of the officers for the purpose of reporting, and were ordered back to repeat their performance. But as a beginning under the circumstances the whole was a fair performance, and gave us great satisfaction. The 8th Company (Rochester) looked best and executed the best manual, and will doubtless hold the lead to the end. Next comes Company D of the 10th Battalion, and then the 3d Separate Company of Ontario. The 8th Company has done some drilling without arms, which can hardly be surpassed anywhere. Taps was scrupulously observed, and a deep hush through the entire camp reigned during the night.

THE SECOND DAY.

The two battalion drills (6.40 to 7.45 and 10.10 A. M. to 12 M.) were entirely experimental but productive of good results. The earlier drill was intended for company drill, but abandoned by mutual understanding of the colonel and the officers, and battalion exercises very properly substituted as more useful under the circumstances. Guard mounting, though better than on the day before, still furnished abundant opportunities for correction and repetition in spite of the instruction of the day before. Both officers and non-commissioned officers evidently got nervous and forgot for the moment what they have learned the day before. Sentry duty, under the same careful supervision, became an improvement on the day before. The companies practiced at the butts in the afternoon, and the rifle department reports favorably of their performance on this as well as on subsequent days, which, so far as individual practice outside of the 100 and 200 yards ranges is concerned, is optional with the commands. The principal attention is directed to volley and skirmish firing which is well carried out. The butts and targets are in better condition than ever before, numerous small improvements having been made by Gen. Robbins, and the Brinston target system is working to perfection. Parade was an improvement on the night before, but manual still irregular, while the *echelon* movement in marching off was under fair way towards perfection.

THE THIRD DAY.

This was a close fac simile of the day before, and no detailed statement of the work is necessary, but it became evident that there is good work in the command, and this fact relieved the commander of a great deal of anxiety on that score. The parade, with exception of the manual, was good, and the march off *en echelon* was almost perfect. The Adjutant had made immense progress with his first sergeants, whose he had secured an improved control and who answered a summons to the Adjutant's office within 12 seconds from the beat of the call. Sentry duty gave entire satisfaction, and the officers gave unmistakable evidence that they could and desired to, and evidently did learn, a fact as phenomenal as gratifying when it is considered that whatever lack of progress has come to light at this camp was entirely due to the conceit of a certain class of officers who think they know it all and are above instruction in any shape. As long as the superior to that performed by any organization here. Of course, as everywhere else, it varied according to the general intelligence, length of service, and proficiency with the musket of each individual, but on general principles it was astonishing to see it so well done. The second battalion drill (10 A. M. to 12 M.) was equally satisfactory to the commander and to the spectators. It consisted of formation of column of four, line, column of companies for inspection, opening of ranks, general alignments, marches in column of companies, formation of column of companies to the rear, advances in line of battle, and in column of subdivisions by the flank, etc. There were little shortcomings in nearly all the movements, but all were promptly corrected and manoeuvres repeated until properly done. The march around the field in column of companies and the changes of direction were positively handsome. It was astonishing how well and rapidly these incongruous elements had been brought into harmonious working order, and the work demonstrated clearly what can be done by a competent instructor with a willing, intelligent command. Col. Porter correctly stated the drill would have done credit to the 22d Regiment. It seems somewhat difficult to teach the file closers and guides their duty on parade

THE FOURTH DAY.

Up to this time guard mounting had been executed with fluctuating success according to adaptability and brightness of the guard personnel. On this day the senior officer of the guard at least did not appear very bright, and he certainly was timid. Through not appearing energetic, spirited command, the formation of line after the review became a failure. The non-commissioned officers had to repeat the march to the front several times before they took their places correctly—the old officer of the day remained at parade rest during the passage in review. At the guard-house the senior officer of the guard was evidently overcome by timidity, he faced about to the left and generally acted in an awkward manner; the guards were presented to the officers of the day by the old officer of the guard by the commissary "old and new guards, present arms," which he will find is wrong if he consults his tactics. No. I walked his post and announced the approach of the new guard in a very soldierly manner, the first case of the kind we have ever noticed here, and we were only sorry to see that he did not act with the same promptness in the case of the officer of the day. In relieving No. I he should have faced outward instead of to the right. Sentry duty on this day was positively superior to that performed by any organization here. Of course, as everywhere else, it varied according to the general intelligence, length of service, and proficiency with the musket of each individual, but on general principles it was astonishing to see it so well done. The second battalion drill (10 A. M. to 12 M.) was equally satisfactory to the commander and to the spectators. It consisted of formation of column of four, line, column of companies for inspection, opening of ranks, general alignments, marches in column of companies, formation of column of companies to the rear, advances in line of battle, and in column of subdivisions by the flank, etc. There were little shortcomings in nearly all the movements, but all were promptly corrected and manoeuvres repeated until properly done. The march around the field in column of companies and the changes of direction were positively handsome. It was astonishing how well and rapidly these incongruous elements had been brought into harmonious working order, and the work demonstrated clearly what can be done by a competent instructor with a willing, intelligent command. Col. Porter correctly stated the drill would have done credit to the 22d Regiment. It seems somewhat difficult to teach the file closers and guides their duty on parade

as to the manual, and their defective performance detracted somewhat from the beauty of the parade, which was good otherwise, including the march off. It was also observed on drill that the color guard failed to execute the leading and fringes and such motions of the manual as are laid down for them in tactics. It is hardly possible, in the short time at the disposal of the instructor, to bring all the companies down to a uniform execution of the manual, and this will doubtless remain a drawback to the end. Inspection and muster took place on Thursday afternoon, July 10, and the report of this and the remainder of the week's work has to be reserved for our next issue. The performance so far has demonstrated beyond doubt that under proper management a serviceable regiment can be established from material of this sort in a very short time.

WORK IN CAMP.

Brevet Major Edward Field, U. S. A., the officer detailed by the War Department to observe the New York camp, in contradicting one of the numerous twaddling nursery tales of the doings at the camp, which appeared in an evening paper on Monday last, and which reflected discredit on the 1st Provisional Regiment, concludes his statement as follows: "The truth is that men have very little leisure for amusement. The work done is most thorough. Col. Porter and Adj. Harding, especially detailed for this duty, are well known as among the most efficient men in the National Guard. In a word, it would be hard to imagine more cruel and wanton injustice than has been done by the ignorant and malicious scribbler. I have written this not only in justice to Col. Porter and the regiment, but in a certain sense to the War Department, and to myself. For had the facts been as stated that this encampment is simply a picnic, it would become my duty to ask to be relieved from further participation in a farce."

PHISTERER'S "GUARD AND KINDRED DUTIES."

No organization ordered into camp should be without this handy little work. It thoroughly covers the whole subject of guard duty, and its study will prove of valuable assistance to officers and men alike. A regular officer (an instructor at the school at Fort Leavenworth) writes to the author as follows:

"I have read it with interest and am pleased to see that it contains instructions set forth in a concise and practical manner, upon a multitude of those little details upon which tactics and regulations are silent, and which give so much trouble in the instruction of officers as well as men. I think regulars, as well as militia men, might study it with profit. I am glad to see from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that there is such a demand for it."

Only a limited number of the book has been printed and orders are coming in rapidly. Col. B. C. Ward has just ordered 100 copies for use of the 2d Provisional Regiment. The supply will soon be exhausted, and those who desire it should send in their orders early. Published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at \$30 for 100, and 50 cents per single copy.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The 60th will go into camp July 19, and a full schedule of the duties to be performed while there has just been published in orders.

Company E, 22d Regiment, Capt. Eugene Burd, camped at Creedmoor from Wednesday, July 3, to Saturday, July 6. About forty, all told, participated. In addition to rifle practice the command practiced guard duty, company drills, skirmishing, etc., with fair success. The company returned to Brooklyn on Saturday evening after an enjoyable and profitable sojourn. The 11th Separate Co. of Mount Vernon will have rifle practice at Poughkeepsie on July 25, 1884.

At a regular meeting of Co. K, 12th Regiment, Capt. H. D. Lockwood, June 30, J. Morgan Wing, a member of the 7th Regiment, was unanimously elected 2d lieutenant. Some of the old enthusiasm is returning, and recruiting is fairly brisk. Capt. Lockwood expects to take about forty members to camp in August.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Col. FLECK, of the 5th, entertained the city officers of his command at his home in Cleveland on the Fourth.

Major Thorp was unanimously elected lieutenant-colonel of the 5th, and it is said Mr. John Gibbons will be elected major.

In point of size, Col. Flick's staff is a remarkable one. Col. Flick himself stands six feet, Lieut. Col. Thorp six feet two inches, Major John W. Gibbons (if elected) six feet one inch, Regimental Surgeon Dr. G. J. Jones six feet two and one-half inches, Asst. Surgeon Charles S. Keel, Regimental Chaplain Rev. John Mitchell, six feet, Quartermaster M. J. Lawrence six feet one inch, Adj. Mayer stands five feet nine inches, but the Colonel says he makes up in breadth what he lacks in height. Furthermore, every one of them is an old soldier except Assistant Surgeon Craven, as are also all the captains. Col. Flick is looking round for a drum major for the regimental band. He must be at least seven feet high and weigh not an ounce less than 300 pounds. Sheriff M. L. Hawkins, late colonel of the Veterans' Regiment, has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Regiment, O. N. G., Cincinnati, O.

The sham battle is expected to be the leading feature of the encampment of the O. N. G. 1st Brigade encampment at Springfield, from July 11 to the 21st.

Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th Regiment, O. N. G., at Bucyrus, won first money in prize drill Friday. The company is quite jubilant over its victory, which places the 8th Regiment on top, as Co. D downed Co. A, crack company of 14th Regt.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE UNVEILING OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN BUFFALO.

THE 19th Separate Company, three officers and fifty men, under the command of Brevet Major William Hanbunneattel, left the armory in Poughkeepsie, at 12 M. July 2, on their excursion to Buffalo, as guests of the 65th Regiment, to take part in the unveiling of the Soldiers' Monument, erected by the G. A. R. of the State. There were with them fourteen invited guests, among whom were Colonel A. F. Landley, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Van Kuren, Colonel E. Courtney, Colonel W. H. Morris and others. The command arrived in Syracuse at 8 p. m., and were received by the 40th Separate Company, under command of Capt. E. J. Stearns, whose special guests they were, and the 41st Separate Company, under command of Captain W. B. Randall, who escorted them to Congress Hall, where rooms were assigned and supper provided. After supper the three commands fell in, and had a short street parade. Marching, step and alignments were excellent, and the 19th Separate Company met with a perfect ovation all along the line. After the march the 19th repaired to the State Arsenal, where a grand ball was given in their honor. Captain Stearns, Assistant Surgeon Adelbert Head, of the 40th, Major Doyle and Surgeon assigned to the 5th Battery were indefatigable in their attentions to their wants. During a lull in the dancing, Major Hanbunneattel, in a brief but eloquent speech, presented to Captain E. J. Stearns a handsome gold cross and bar conferring upon him life membership in the 19th Separate Company. Captain Stearns was completely taken by surprise, and replied in a very feeling manner. Dancing resumed and ended only with the wee sma' hours. The morning of July 3 opened bright and clear, and the members of the 40th escorted the members of the 19th around the city. The company left at 3 p. m. reached Buffalo at 10 p. m., and were escorted to their quarters at the State Arsenal by Companies A and C, 65th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Welch. Here an elegant supper was provided under the immediate direction of Col. Thos. S. Waudt, Adjutant E. H. Mulligan, Commissary Oren G. Nichols, Major John E. Robie and Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Welch, Jr., Colonel Waudt welcomed the guests, and responses were made by Major Hanbunneattel and Captain Stearns; after which taps was sounded and all went to bed. The 65th Regiment, the 19th and 40th Com-

panies assembled in full dress uniform, with "white helmet and gloves," at 8.45 A. M. July 4.

The command, 8 companies, averaging 25 files front, was turned over in handsome style by Adjutant E. H. Mulligan to Col. Theo. S. Ward. Line of march was immediately taken up, and the command was assigned to the right of the line, the 19th Separate Company having the front. The 74th Regiment, under command of Col. Wm. M. Bloomer, followed in white pants, gray coats and caps with black facings and trimmings. The other organizations followed in regular order, but our special attention was called to the two organizations mentioned. The marching of the 65th Regiment, with the 19th and 40th Separate Co.'s attached, was superb. The carriage and set up of the men in strict accordance with regulations, the alignment perfect and the distances well preserved. The wheelings in company front elicited warm applause.

After the return to the Arsenal dinner was served, and Col. Ward was also presented with an elegant gold cross and bar by Major Hausbueschel, conferring on him life membership in the 19th Separate Company. Speeches were interchanged and general good feeling prevailed, and the 19th Separate Co. were presented with a large portrait of Col. Ward. At 3.30 P. M. the two companies 19th and 40th left Buffalo for Niagara Falls, where, under the guidance of Adjutant Mulligan and Commissary Nichols, the boys were shown the sights. At 3.30 P. M. they left for home, and stopped at Rochester from 6 to 11.10 P. M. seeing the sights. At Syracuse the 40th Company disembarked and the 19th sped on its way to Poughkeepsie, arriving there at 8.30 A. M. on Sunday morning. They were met at the depot by the 16th Separate Company, 30th Regiment, with Eastman College Band, under command of Capt. Berthold Myers, and marched to the Arsenal, where after stacking arms they partook of an elegant breakfast provided by the 16th Separate Company at the Hotel Arlington, under direction of Chief Engineer Wm. Kees, of the Fire Department.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LIEUT. R. M. G. Brown, of the Navy, who recently joined the *Lackawanna* on the Pacific station, has made a long and interesting report to the Secretary of the Navy on the condition of and progress of work on the Panama Canal, under date of Calao, June 2, 1884. The original estimated cost of the work was six hundred million francs, and the time required for its completion seven years. Nearly half of that time has already elapsed, and as near as he can find out Lieut. Brown says not far short of \$60,000,000 has been expended, exclusive of the \$20,000,000 expended for the Panama Railway. There is a clause in the original charter providing that "in case the railway should be sold to any other corporation, one-half of the purchase money shall revert to the United States of Colombia." The question whether such a sale has been made has already been made by that Government, but the canal company claim that the railway corporation remains the same. Probably a compromise will soon be made with the United States of Colombia, the writer says, whereby the railway company will become a French company.

Nobody can safely predict that the proposed method of controlling the Chagres River will be satisfactory. The problem where to put the 60,000,000 cubic metres of earth from the hilly sections is a difficult one. In regard to the material in hand some say that much of it was unsuitable, notably a large number of excavators, which, while suitable for the Suez sand, are unable to excavate the earth and rock of the Isthmus. Lieutenant Brown was informed by an intelligent person that material costing \$15,000,000 had been allowed to sink into the soft marsh, and was finally covered up. It is even said that some of the material has already been condemned and sold to vessels leaving Colon for ballast. From the best information obtainable only one-third of the actual work necessary has been accomplished. Forty-one hospitals have been constructed, costing over \$3,000,000, and accommodating about 400 patients, but the capacity will have to be increased if the work is vigorously prosecuted. The most serious obstacle to the completion of the canal is the Chagres River. It is small and sluggish during the dry season, but becomes a current almost uncontrollable at the end of the wet season. During the great flood of November, 1879, the railroad was covered with water, nearly 15 feet deep, from Colon to Empressador, over thirty miles. Another such flood would in a few hours undo much of the work between Colon and Empressador. Instead of being an assistance in utilizing it as a part of the canal, as was originally proclaimed, that river has become the greatest drawback. Lieutenant Brown considers the completion of the canal according to present plans as very doubtful, as it certainly will require much more time and money than was originally estimated. He thinks that a canal with locks would be more feasible, but that its net profits would be much less. Unless the French Government becomes interested in the canal, the failure of the present corporation need not excite surprise, on the presumption that no other Government would assist the present management. It appears to him that the French Government has other uses more national in which to expend any probable surplus of revenue.

A despatch from Paris, July 4, says that with reference to this report, M. de Lesseps declares emphatically that the Panama company will achieve, without the assistance of any government, an enterprise purely industrial and worked on a concession from the independent government of Colombia. He denies that there is any ground for the assumption that the canal will not be finished in 1889, and says that the company can call for 150,000,000 on its shares and 129,000,000 on its bonds. Despite the rapidity of the work on the canal there are still funds in the treasury. At the next meeting the announcement will be made that 700,000 cubic metres was cut during June, proving the progress of the work.

Appropos of the recent secret debate in the Senate of the United States upon the proposal to grant a quarter of a million dollars towards the construction of the Nicaragua, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun writes: "M. de Lesseps has found his attempt to build a canal across Panama exposed to the most serious danger of failure. The work already done, costly as it is, has been to a great extent swept away and destroyed by the spring freshets. In his despair of remarking that line he has turned his attention to the route through Nicaragua, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Under the patronage of the French Government he has opened negotiations for the concession to him of the right to build a canal there, the idea being to abandon the Isthmus of Panama altogether."

A NAVAL OFFICER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

PERMIT me to say that I fully agree with the sentiments expressed in the enclosed clipping from a Western newspaper, and wish the tories, the time servers and the dirty tricksters of the Navy, who make a practice of supplanting better men than themselves could be "called out," and summarily dealt with. It was Andrew Jackson, who as President of the United States, remarked that he did not care how often naval officers shot each other, but by the eternal they shouldn't shoot citizens. A return to the time honored usage of that day might not prove amiss in these degenerate days. "Wicked and unchristian," you say, "to fight a duel."

"Yes, my friend, of course, but much more wicked for men of the sword to lie, and sneak and toady for the sake of place and preferment."

NAVY OFFICER.

(From the St. Joseph Gazette.)

If Senator Brown of Georgia feels that he has a just cause of complaint against Senator Ingalls of Kansas, let him test his metal with a challenge. That is the sort of logic which brings the bully to time. It is obsolete, you say, played out, laughed at, ridiculous. Not a bit of it. When a man means fight, sure enough fight, nobody laughs. When a man pistol in hand, stands up to shoot and be shot at, a coward's jibe more or less simply locates the coward. The public know. The public never make a mistake as to who will plead the baby act and who will fight to a finish.

Senator Brown is an old man. Granted. But the six-shooter is a beautiful equalizer. With that thirty years has none the advantage of seventy. Six feet is no more lordly in strength than five feet five. The giant, with the brawn of a bull, takes equal chances with the city, gallant, slight and dapper.

The soldier who causes vast devastation, fills the land with widows and orphans, slays scores of men, and puts misery and mourning everywhere, is called a hero. The private individual who gives his antagonist a chance of sun, wind and weapon, and puts his body fairly over against his opponent's body, is called a murderer. Who draws these distinctions? That civilization which has made a nation of liars, embezzlers, defrauders and betrayers of public trusts. If there was more of the code duello in American politics to-day, there would be fewer congressmen denounced as thugs, thieves and scoundrels generally.

Nobody causes a continental upset that Ingalls thinks of Brown or Brown thinks of Ingalls, but if in ten paces they would make it mutually hot for each other, the South would build its man a monument, and the North would not say nay to one for its own pugacious jawbreaker. For the sake of Anglo-Saxon strength and hardihood, give us less talk and more shooting.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.—In the Navy hammocks are marked the even numbers in red and the odd numbers in black.

Americus asks: 1. What ranks do the one, two and three chevrons, and three chevrons and a diamond signify on the soldier's arm, and what is the pay of each? Ans.—Two chevrons, corporal; three chevrons, sergeant; three chevrons and a diamond, first sergeant. The pay of each, monthly, in the Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry is \$12, \$17 and \$22, with increase for length of service. There is no such indication of rank as one chevron.

2. Why does the point of the Cavalryman's chevrons point upward and those in the Artillery downward? Ans.—All point downward alike. You are thinking of the Marine Corps.

3. Has a private any chance of becoming a commissioned officer? Ans.—Yes. More so in the U. S. Army than any army in the world; only go the right way about it.

Old Subscriber desires to know the address of Hiram Sickles, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, 147th Illinois Volunteers.

W. C. asks the address of General T. J. Wood, U. S. Army, retired. Ans.—Dayton, O., at last accounts.

Volunteer asks: "How shall I proceed to get a duplicate of my discharge, which has been lost." Ans.—Make affidavit that you received the discharge, giving full description when, from what company and regiment, etc.; that you lost it, have made diligent effort to find it, but without success. Then have your statements corroborated by two responsible persons, former company officers if possible, then send the papers to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. Let the affidavit be full and explicit.

Anxious.—The nomination for representative in Congress for the 6th N. J. District will be made some time in August. Hon. H. F. Plafiee is the present representative from that district, but there is no chance of his re-nomination.

A. A. W.—Apply to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, through your company and post commanders; state your qualifications and desires, and let your commanders endorse the application favorably, you may obtain what you wish.

8th Inf. asks: Which is the correct way of challenging the officer of the day? No. 1 challenges by saying, "Who comes here?" The response is, "Officer of the day." No. 1 says, "Has officer of the day, Corporal of the guard, Officer of the day." Is it right to call out Corporal of the guard No. 1, without announcing the officer of the day? Ans.—According to a recent decision from the War Department, Corporal of the guard, officer of the day, is correct.

Morris asks: How many vacancies exist in the grade of Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service? Ans.—None.

What is the design of uniform worn by the medical officers? Ans.—You will find it described in a circular from the office of the Supervising Surgeon General U. S. M. H. S., dated April 23, Treasury Dept., No. 74, 1884.

Are they eligible to retirement? Ans.—No.

Recruit asks: Where is the position of a captain of a company when the regiment or battalion is in column of platoons—right in front? Upton says: "Position of captain in column of platoons is on side of guide, four yards from flank of column, abreast of leading platoon." (Sec. 255, U. Tactics). This is also stated by Reed in his "Military Science and Tactics," Sec. 190. In Section 255 of Upton's Tactics, however, it is further stated that "In forming column of platoons captains command leading platoons, first lieutenants commanding second platoons." Ans.—There is nothing whatever conflicting in the matter. Par. 255 refers entirely to company drill, and Par. 500 gives the position of the captain in a battalion in column of platoons, in language upon the plainness of which we cannot improve.

First sergeant asks: If an officer of day or any officer passes between a sentinel and the camp, it is his duty to face inward and salute, or if he should face outward (the enemy as it were) and stand at attention, or carry arms? Ans.—Sentinels in rendering honors or calling insubordinately face outward, or from the object they are guarding. In the case you propose he should present to the officer of the day and all officers above the rank of captain, and to captains and lieutenants he should give the sergeant's salute. The simple carry arms is only admissible after retreat.

Non-commissioned officer asks who is right in the following: Regan or Plisterer. Regan says that a sentry having challenged, and received the countersign, comes to an attention, and says, "Countersign is right—advance"—as the case may be. Plisterer says that a sentry having received the countersign simply says "Pass friend." Again, in Regan, No. 1 having called, "Corporal of the Guard," "Officer of the Day," The corporal having received the countersign will face toward the guard and call: Turn out the guard, officer of the day. As soon as the guard is formed, he calls, the countersign is right; stands fast facing his proper front, and rejoins his guard when the officer of the day has passed. According to Plisterer, the corporal having satisfied himself that it is the officer of the day, the countersign being right, says: The countersign is right; and calls, turn out the guard, officer of the day. In guard mounting, at the command, officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and centre march; Regan says that the non-comm. officers nearest the left go to the front, passing outside the sergeant major. In Plisterer it says they pass between the last file of the guard and the sergeant major? Ans.—It is neither necessary nor customary in well regulated commands for a sentry not posted in front of the guard to say the countersign. It is right in a case such as you suggest, nor do regulations prescribe it. It would simply

be needless verbiage as the sentry himself is the one who advances the challenged person, and it is not necessary that he should tell himself that the countersign is right. The fact of his assuming the attention and telling the challenged party to pass is sufficient. Plisterer's method, in every case, proposed by you is the one in accordance with regulations and usages at present in vogue in the service. Regan's method is an innovation not adopted or authorized, and until the War Department adopts it, the old style as laid down by Plisterer must govern.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The committee appointed by the Italian Parliament for the purpose of reporting on the shipbuilding policy of the Government have been furnished by the Minister of Marine with a statement showing the actual cost of some of the latest Italian ironclads. It appears that the *Italia* and *Leone* cost \$4,800,000 each, and the three vessels of the *Andrea Doria* type, \$4,000,000 each. The original estimate for the latter was \$3,400,000. The two new vessels which are shortly to be laid down are expected to require an expenditure of \$4,400,000 each. The original estimate for H.M.S. *Terrible* was \$2,335,925.

During her recent cruise the *Duilio* was found to roll to such an extent that it became necessary to transport her back to Spezia in order to replace the ligge keels, which had been removed for the purpose of improving her rate of speed. It was found difficult and even dangerous to work the guns whenever a moderately rough sea was encountered.

The director of the Buenos Ayres Arsenal, Col. Yieogubno, has arrived in Europe for the purpose of attending the tests of some 24 centimetres (9½ in.) Krupp guns, twenty four of which have been ordered by the Government of the Argentine Republic. The heaviest Krupp gun at present afloat is the 35½ centimetre, 13 15-16 in., steel breech loader, mounted in the turret of the Danish torpedo ram *Thordenskjold*. The following are a few particulars of this gun: Total length of barrel, 8880 mm.; length of rifling, 7740 mm.; length of chamber, 1083 mm.; number of grooves, 80; length of twist, 45 calibres; weight of barrel with breech piece, 52,000 kilos; weight of steel shell, 525 kilos; weight of bursting charge, 12.6 kilos; weight of charge—prismatic cocoa powder—115 kilos; initial velocity, 500 m.; total initial energy 6690 m. tons; energy p. r. cm. circumference of shell, 59.99 m. tons. The heaviest gun in use in the German navy is the 30½ cm. gun, weighing 36,600 kilos. As the *Thordenskjold* has received orders to join the Danish squadron of evolution, her movements and trials will be watched with great interest by naval men at Copenhagen. It is said that this torpedo ram, though of about the same size as H.M.S. *Polyphemus*, was built at a cost only slightly exceeding the sum expended on the latter vessel in alterations since her launch. The speed of the English ram exceeds that of her Danish sister by about two knots per hour, but this is the sole advantage which she can claim, as will be seen by the following data:

<i>Polyphemus</i> .		<i>Thordenskjold</i> .	
Length, b. p.	241ft.	Length, b. p.	215ft.
Beam	40ft.	Beam	42ft.
Draught, aft.	20ft.	Draught, aft.	15ft. 6in.
Displacement.....	2640 tons.	Displacement	2400 tons.

The armor of the *Polyphemus* is composed of 4 in. Whitworth steel plates, and the hull of the Danish vessel is protected in a similar manner; but, in addition, she is provided with a turret, armored with 8 in. plates. Both vessels are fitted with about the same number of torpedo tubes, besides which the *Thordenskjold* carries a powerful armament of one heavy and several light guns, whereas the *Polyphemus* has only six machine guns. Both vessels are built of steel, and constructed specially for ramming.—*Engineer*.

From Havana this week comes a report that Cuba is to be temporarily ceded to Germany in trust. The report of three of the five commissioners recently sent out from Spain proposes, it is said, to sound the German government to discover whether she would consent to take Cuba for a period of twenty-five years. The island would under this arrangement be nominally Spanish, but her garrisons and administrations would be German. Spain, which cannot borrow in Europe and which needs money and men to maintain her rights in the Mediterranean, should thus receive annually 100,000,000 marks, and would not be drained for the maintenance in Cuba of an army and an administration which is so costly. At the end of twenty-five years the Spanish people will care nothing for Cuba, and instead of receiving possession of it again the government at Madrid would be able, without danger to its own existence, to cede it to the United States for a good round sum, especially as it would then have been benefited by the twenty-five years of German government. The Spanish Minister in this city says that the reports that are afloat of the proposed sale or transfer of Cuba by the Spanish Government are untruthful and absurd. He had not heard, he said, of any commission from Spain having visited Cuba recently, and thought if one were there its mission was simply to inquire into the condition of Cuba and whether any reforms were necessary. He added that even were the Spanish Government inclined to part with Cuba they would not dare to carry out their views, as such an act would be so unpopular with the Spanish people that it would lead to the overthrow of the Government, and in addition to this, he said, the majority of the people of Cuba would resist to the utmost any attempt to transfer the island to another Government.

The militia assembled recently in camp at Toronto, Canada, seem to have been spoiling for a fight, and for lack of an enemy pitched into each other. Some persons sat down the tents of the 77th Battalion while the inmates of the 12th Battalion, believing that the members of the 12th Battalion, between whom and the 77th there had been a long-standing grudge, to be the guilty parties, a general fight was proposed and the bugler sounded the assembly. Word was despatched to the main guard, which came to the scene of action at double quick. The 77th were ordered to their tents, but refused to obey, saying they wanted to "lick" the 12th. The guard was then ordered to its bayonets, and the 77th refusing a second time to disperse, word was given to charge and several of the 77th received bayonet wounds before the order to disperse was obeyed. We would invite the attention of these bellicent Canadians to the nursery couplet beginning "Birds in their little nests agree."

The development of torpedo warfare has rendered it necessary that additional accommodation should be provided for the training school at Portsmouth, England, and in consequence the *Vernon* will be superseded by the *Donsay*, a much larger vessel.

The first number of the "Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" made its appearance in London July 1. It is a monthly journal devoted to all subjects connected with the land and sea forces of Great Britain. The engravings are to be a prominent feature of the magazine. Each number, in addition to other attractions, will contain a frontispiece reproduced by the photo-quinta process.

Two new Chinese corvettes built at Swatow by the Vickers Company will soon depart for China, under command of

The German squadron of ironclad gunboats at present cruising in the Baltic has met with a serious disaster. On the morning of the 4th inst. the squadron, consisting of the ironclads *Hienr*, *Krokodil*, *Hummel* and *Chamaeleon*, together with the despatch boat *Grille*, left Stralsund, and proceeded in the above order through the channel which divides the

The *Calypso*, screw corvette, steel and iron casd with wood, 2,770 tons, and 8,000 horse power, was launched June 24 at Portsmouth, England. This is an improved type of the O class of corvettes, which is regarded by the British Admiralty as the best form of armored cruiser. Her length longer than the *Canada*, her displacement is greater by 390 tons, and her horse power by 670, giving her an increased speed of three quarters of a knot. Her dimensions are: length between perpendiculars, 235 feet; extreme breadth, 44 feet 6 inches; draught of water forward, 17 feet 5 inches; aft, 19 feet 11 inches; mean, 18 feet 8 inches. Her estimated speed is 13½ knots, and she has stowage for 320 tons of coal. Complement of officers and men, 281. Her lines are graceful, and she embodies various improvements upon her preceding corvettes of this class. The actual weight of her hull is 1,471 tons, the equipment accounting for her total displacement. The transverse frames are formed of iron, but the rest of the material, such as the skin plating, transverse and other bulkheads, longitudinal, etc., are steel. The stern and body posts and ram are of solid transverse forgings.

It is well known that vessels built of this steel will rust through rapidly if not kept constantly painted. This is found to be the case with a remarkable extension, such vessels when navigating the rivers draining the interior of the African continent, the waters of which possess the great corroding and eating through steel plates very rapidly. As a case of this it has occurred to Mr. A. Dick, of the Cannon Street, London, the inventor of the new alloy known as "delta metal," to apply it to shipbuilding purposes, as it successfully resists corrosive action. A steamer launched called the *Delta* has, therefore, been built entirely of this metal by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Glasgow, and is for the present at the Crystal Palace International Exhibition. Delta metal, which is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, having been



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proved by repeated experiments to be equal in strength, ductility, and toughness to mild steel, the plates and angle pieces are of the same thickness they would be if steel were used—viz., 3-32 of an inch.

The Royal Engineers recently inspected the stock of railway material in store at the Royal Arsenal to be forwarded to the Red Sea, for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a military line to be constructed from Suakin to Berber. Two small locomotive engines which were purchased about two years ago for a Government railway at Cyprus will form part of the equipment, and others are ordered to be supplied by contract. All the railway plant is designed for the same narrow gauge, and the whole of the material is remarkably light. The rails are in 31ft. lengths, and weigh 26lb. to the yard. The sleepers are formed of 1/2 in. iron plates, with an "M" section, and are 6in. wide by 3ft. long. The rails will be laid to form a line only 18in. wide, and will be attached to the iron sleepers by a simple grip. The engines are of 15 or 20 horse-power, and can draw about 40 tons. It is calculated that the whole line can be laid down in about three weeks after the material is landed.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire

Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagne of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

ECHWURZEL.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., June 16, to the wife of Charles T. Echwurzel, Superintendent National Cemetery, a son.

MARRIED.

AUGUR-AVERY.—At Detroit, July 2, Mr. WALTER WHEATON AUGUR, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss NELLIE J. AVERY.

BAWSTER-EDMUNDSON.—At Pulaski, Tennessee, June 25, 1884, J. M. BAWSTER, Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, to Miss MAUDE EDMUNDSON, daughter of Dr. E. Edmundson. No cards.

NEWCOMB-RICHARDS.—At Cambridge, July 2, at St. John's Memorial Chapel, by the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, Lieutenant WARREN PUTNAM NEWCOMB, U. S. A., to CAROLINE FRANCIS daughter of Reuben A. Richards.

SMITH-KELLY.—At Detroit, Michigan, June 18, 1884, by the Rev. Father Clark, Captain THOS. M. K. SMITH, 2nd Infantry, to KATZ A., daughter of (late) Captain William Kelly, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

DIED.

AMMEN.—At Ammendale, Prince George's County, Md., July 5, Mrs. AMMEN, wife of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy.

LAMBERTSON.—At Fort Hill, I. T., June 28, WILLIAM O. LAMBERTSON, son of Wm. F. and Clara O. Lambertson, aged 3 months and 4 days.

HAMILTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 9, PHILIP HAMILTON, only surviving son of General Alexander Hamilton, in his 93d year.

LYDECKER.—At Ridgewood, N. J., July 3, ELIZA A., wife of Garrett J. Lydecker, in her sixty-third year.

NICHOLSON.—June 30, of congestion of the brain, AUGUSTUS A. NICHOLSON, son of the late Major A. A. Nicholson, U. S. Marine Corps.

ROBINETT.—At San Antonio, Texas, July 1, CHARLES ROBINETT formerly a 1st Lieutenant 20th U. S. Infantry.

ROLLINS.—At the Southern Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, at 4 o'clock A. M., June 30, 1884, JAMES SIDNEY ROLLINS, Jr., aged 13 months and five days, youngest son of Captain James H. Rollins, U. S. Army, and Eunice B. Rollins.



The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Gold Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

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Photographs of the War.

There has been placed in my hands for sale all that remains of the prints of Gardner's celebrated "Photographic Sketch Book of the War."

Mr. Gardner was employed as photographer at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and during the intervals of his official work he took a large number of views illustrating the campaigns of that army. Soon after the war he selected one hundred negatives from his collection and published them.

What now remains of that publication is made specially valuable by the fact that only two hundred sets were originally published and that the negatives have since been destroyed.

The photographs are 5 x 10 inches, mounted on sheets 12 x 14 inches, interleaved with handsomely printed descriptions of the views, and well bound in two large volumes.

The original price of the set was \$150. I have one complete set, which will be sold for \$75; one set with two prints missing, which will be sold for \$60; and one set with five prints missing, which will be sold for \$50. There are also a few duplicate prints, which will be sold separately, at \$1 each. The following is a complete list of the contents of the two volumes. Those marked with a * have one or more duplicate prints that will be sold separately as stated:

Volume I.

- * 1 Marshall House, Alexandria.
- * 2 Slave Pen, Alexandria.
- * 3 Fairfax Court House.
- * 4 Stone Church, Centreville.
- * 5 Fortifications on Centreville Heights.
- * 6 Quaker Guns, Centreville.
- * 7 Ruins of Stone Bridge, Bull Run.
- * 8 Matthews House, battle-field of Bull Run.
- * 9 Ruins at Manassas.
- * 10 Ruins at Manassas Junction.
- * 11 Fortifications at Manassas Junction.
- * 12 Battery No. 1, in front of Yorktown.
- * 13 Battery No. 1, in front of Yorktown.
- * 14 Battery No. 4, in front of Yorktown.
- * 15 Moore House, Yorktown.
- * 16 Camp at Cumberland Landing.
- * 17 Military Bridge across Chickahominy.
- * 18 Ruins of Norfolk Navy Yard.
- * 19 Antietam Bridge.
- * 20 Burnside Bridge at Antietam.
- * 21 Dunker Church, Antietam battle field.
- * 22 Signal Tower overlooking Antietam.
- * 23 President Lincoln on Antietam battle-field.
- * 24 Scene in Pissan Valley.
- * 25 Potomac Bridge across Potomac.
- * 26 Harper's Ferry.
- * 27 Camp Scene.
- * 28 Scouts and Guides of Army of Potomac.
- * 29 Lacy House, opposite Fredericksburg.
- * 30 Fredericksburg.
- * 31 Battery D, 2d U. S. Artillery, in action.
- * 32 Potomac Bridge across Rappahannock.
- * 33 Evacuation of Aquia Creek.
- * 34 Confederate Prisoners.
- * 35 Gettysburg.
- * 36 Dead on Gettysburg battle field.
- * 37 Dead on Gettysburg battle field.
- * 38 Breastworks on Round Top, Gettysburg.
- * 39 Gateway of Cemetery, Gettysburg.
- * 40 A dead sharpshooter, Gettysburg.
- * 41 A dead sharpshooter, Gettysburg.
- * 42 Troops' House, Gettysburg battle field.
- * 43 Gen. Meade's Headquarters during battle of Gettysburg.
- * 44 Slaughter Pen, Gettysburg battle field.
- * 45 Studying the Art of War.
- * 46 Provost Marshal's Office, Aquia Creek.
- * 47 Castle Murray, Auburn, Va.
- * 48 Culpeper.
- * 49 Post Office of Army of Potomac.
- * 50 The Hall.

Volume II.

- * 51 Headquarters Sanitary Commission.
- * 52 Headquarters 3d Army Corps.
- * 53 Headquarters Christian Commission.
- * 54 Field Hospital of 2d Army Corps.
- * 55 Headquarters Guard Army of Potomac.
- * 56 Headquarters New York Herald.
- * 57 Camp Architecture.
- * 58 Pontoon Boat.
- * 59 Battery A, 4th U. S. Artillery.
- * 60 Headquarters Army of Potomac.
- * 61 Headquarters Army of Potomac.
- * 62 Military Telegraph Construction Corps.
- * 63 Breaking Camp.
- * 64 Wagon Park.
- * 65 Jericho Mills, North Anna River.
- * 66 Chesterfield Bridge, North Anna River.
- * 67 Charles' Mills, North Anna River.
- * 68 Charles City Court House.
- * 69 Pontoon Bridge across James River.
- * 70 Army Repair Shops.
- * 71 Aiken House, on Weldon R. R.
- * 72 Medical Supply Boat.
- * 73 Military Telegraph Battery Wagon.
- * 74 Church built by 60th New York Engineers.
- * 75 Mortar Dictator.
- * 76 Scene in front of Petersburg.
- * 77 Army Forge.
- * 78 Three First Traverses, Fort Fisher.
- * 79 The Pulpit, Fort Fisher.
- * 80 Johnson's Mill, near Petersburg.
- * 81 Gas Works, Petersburg.
- * 82 View on Appomattox River.
- * 83 Quarters of Soldiers in Fort Hall.
- * 84 Interior of Fort Steadman.
- * 85 Blandford Church, Petersburg.
- * 86 Confederate Works at Petersburg.
- * 87 Dutch Gap Canal.
- * 88 Ruins of Petersburg R. R. Bridge.
- * 89 Libby Prison.
- * 90 Old Capitol Prison.
- * 91 Richmond after evacuation.
- * 92 Richmond after evacuation.
- * 93 Gaines' Mill.
- * 94 Burial Party at Cold Harbor.
- * 95 Mechanicsville.
- * 96 Left of Confederate line at Cold Harbor.
- * 97 Appomattox Station.
- * 98 High Bridge.
- * 99 House at Appomattox in which surrender signed.
- * 100 Dedication of monument at Bull Run.

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